PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8,
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

Bombay Gazette

THE TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

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CONDENSED
MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,523.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON,

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
26th Sept	EGYPT	7912		
3rd Oct.	ARCADIA	6803	INDIA	7911
10th "	ARABIA	7903		
17th "	ARCADIA	6803	VICTORIA	6923
24th "	PERSIA	7951		
31st "	SALSETTE	6000	BRITANNIA	6923
7th Nov	MARMORA	10509		
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
21st "	MACEDONIA	10512		
28th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
5th Dec	EGYPT	7912		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1909.

Date of Sailing,	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
26th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
T. 27th "	CALEDONIA	7858		
T. 6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9621		
T. 13th "	EGYPT	7912		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
T. 27th "	ARABIA	7903		
T. 3rd Apl.	MAORDONIA	10512		
T. 10th "	PERSIA	7951		
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
T. 24th "	MOREA	11000		
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9958
T. 8th "	CALEDONIA	7858		
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
T. 22nd "	EGYPT	7912		

T.=Through Steamer.

EXTRA PASSENGER STEAMER

At Special Cheap Rates.

THE S. S. "BRITANNIA," 6525 Tons, will leave Bombay on the 31st MARCH 1909 DIRECT for MARSEILLES and LONDON conveying PASSENGERS in ONE CLASS only, at SPECIAL CHEAP FARES.

To Marseilles ... Rs. 450 and Rs. 540.
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HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

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MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	For Marseilles on THURSDAY
DUMBEA	8,688	Boyer	1st Oct. 1908
SYDNEY	4,118	Henric	29th Oct. "
GERANIUM	4,142	Magnen	26th Nov. "
MEDEA	8,538	Schmitz	24th Dec. "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	21st Jan. 1909
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	18th Feb. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Darillon	18th Mar. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Galonnec	15th Apr. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT

AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO,

Vessels	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
MEDEA	8538	Schmitz	9th Oct, 1908
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	6th Nov. "

For further Particulars apply to—
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Albert Building, Hornby Road.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed,

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route—via.
LINGA	2171	Mon 28th Sept.	11 a.m.	P D & C*
DUMRA	1,694	Thurs 24th Sept.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2171	Fri, 25th Sept.	6 a.m.	(direct).

*Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S.S. "WAROONGA," 2,513 tons, on MONDAY, 28th Sept. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 24th Sept, calling (or Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire Koweit, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

23rd September, 1908.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN — LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
AFRICA	4,596	P. Badestich	1st October 1908
ZOFFINEN	3,301	A. Forest	1st Nov. 1908
BOHEMIA	4,262	M. Dabcovich	16th Nov. 1908
AFRICA	4,596	P. Badestich	1st Dec. 1908

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE transhipt at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about
CHINA	6990	G. Bergaglian,	24th Sept. 1908.

For further Particular regarding passages apply to the

ACTING AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Ramoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for BRINDISI and VENICE

(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
R. RUBATINO	4,500	L. Manchini	15th Oct. 1908.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Maganzini	15th Nov. 1908
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	L. Manchini	15th Dec. 1908.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 185
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 575	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 816; 2nd Class Italy and 1st onward, Rs. 766. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	6,000	D. Pedone	17th Oct 1908.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Beleito	17th Nov, 1908.
CAPRI	6,000	D. Pedone	17th Dec, 1908.

Excellent first-class accommodation. Fares to PENANG Rs. 140, to ... to SINGAPORE Rs. 160, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

For further particulars apply to—
G. DEGROSSI.
AGENT
No. 89 HORNBY ROAD.

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA);
LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi,	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		3rd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	440	704	343	528	331	496
Port Said	468	748	374	561	352	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578	925	495	770	429	649
Liverpool	605	990	517	792	462	704
London overland: via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	663	*1135	570	*990	682	909
Karachi	44	"	40	"	28	"

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea. Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
B. City of Agra	...	...	Oct. 3	...
C. City of Karachi	...	Sept. 8	.....	Sept. 26
C. City of Glasgow	...	Oct. 18	.....	Nov. 7
A. Trafford Hall	...	Oct. 17	.....	Nov. 10
C. City of Manchester	...	Nov. 16	.....	Dec. 5
C. City of London	...	Nov. 7	.....	Dec. 28
B. Merton Hall	...	Nov. 19	Dec. 10	.....
A. City of Benares	...	Nov. 27	.....	Dec. 18 1909
A. City of Sparta	...	Dec. 14 1909	.....	Jan. 2
A. Trafford Hall	...	Jan. 10	.....	Feb. 3

A.—First Class passengr steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B.—Cargo boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess and having accommodation for 9—12 passengers.

C.—Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation.

For full particulars, apply to
KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
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BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up ..... Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits ..... Gold $3,468,244·55

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	City of Mexico.
Hongkong.	Yokohama.	Washington.
Canton.	Colon.	Panama.
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Ye 24,000,000
RESERVED FUNDS ..... " 15,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Peking
Changchung	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Mengtien (Mukden)	Seoul
Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Port Arthur	
London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Newera-Eliya,
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Camp Aden,
Madras,	Chittagong,	Steamer Point-Aden,
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Cawnpore,	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Lahore	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum actured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realizing Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

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PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

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GOLD & Co.
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.
Patent Wrought IRON & STEEL
HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.
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Imitators can obtain Patterns of our Hinges and Screws at the Patent Office.

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A THOROUGHLY SOUND BINOCULAR OF LONDON MAKE. MAGNIFICATION 9x.

Rs. 75.

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FOR FIELD MARINE OR OPERA.

Rs. 26.

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BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £ 500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE-HOLDERS ..... £ 500,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... £ 310,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance of each account Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realizing interest and dividends when due.

JAMES STEUART,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. *Manager.*

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Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

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CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000

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SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
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GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
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The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

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INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement No interest which does not come to Rs. 2 per half-year will be allowed

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Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STEINGFELLOW,
Manager.

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CAPITAL Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

CAPITAL.....£ 6,000,000
SURPLUS.....£ 796,815

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Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

Rs. 2-4-0 per bottle.

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D. C. COMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA.
All Wine Merchants,

SOLE AGENTS
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD.,
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BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

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This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its causes (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same; the more prominent being sleeplessness, sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is *increased vitality*—vigour—

VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY

to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that as night succeeds the day this may be more certainly secured by a course of the celebrated life-reviving tonic

THERAPION No. 3

than by any other known combination. So surely as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored.

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE LIGHTED UP AFRESH,

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SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

Rowland's Macassar Oil

FOR THE HAIR

is the best Preparation you can use.

WHY?

BECAUSE without it the Hair becomes dry, thin, and brittle, and this is the nearest approach to the natural oil in the Hair, the loss of which causes baldness.

BECAUSE you must keep the Hair well nourished and not too dry, or you will soon lose it.

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Men require it to prevent baldness.

Children require it to lay the foundation of a Luxuriant Growth.

Of Stores, Chemists, and

ROWLANDS, 67, Hatton Garden.

Sizes, 3/6, 7/-, 10/6.

Sold in a Golden Colour for Fair Hair

SCOTTISH TRIALS, 1908.

TRADE MARK

As usual, the most noticeable feature was the overwhelming popularity and success of

DUNLOP TYRES

OFFICIAL RESULTS IN BRIEF:

119 daily non-stop runs were made on
DUNLOPS.
57 daily non-stop runs were divided between 4 other Makes of Tyres.
9 Cars made complete non-stop runs on all five days on
DUNLOPS.
4 Cars made complete non-stop runs on all five days on other Makes of Tyres
HILL CLIMBS.
30 first places in all seven classes on
DUNLOPS.
5 first places divided between other Makes of Tyres.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., LTD.,
49, Apollo Street, BOMBAY, and 14, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

TEA, COFFEE, OILMANS STORES, HAMS, BACON, CHEESE.

LIPTONS

QUALITY AND EXCELLENCE.

NOTE ADDRESS

FOR WHOLESALE SUPPLIES
BOMBAY, LIPTON BUILDING,
APOLLO STREET.
POST BOX No. 248. NICOLL ROAD, KARACHI.

FOR MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL

Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE

Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS

Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER

Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT

Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,

CULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.

MAKERS OF

PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,

FOR

STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.

MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.

CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
CODES: DWN & A B C (5TH EDITION).

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD. BYCULLA AND POONA.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, irregularities, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poverty, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease wherever and in whatever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofula, ulcers, sores, glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its efficacy is almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining spasmodic coughs, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required. And see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors offer inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of "VETARZO" bears the British Government Stamp with the word "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

"A COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from The Privy Jessamine Vetarzo Remedies Co., 3, Bond Street, Cockspur Square, London, W.C., or of Agents for above Specialities. Price Rupees Four Each.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NAGPUR SPEED AND RELIABILITY TRIALS.

DECEMBER 23RD TO 29TH (Inclusive).

COMPETITIONS for all Classes of TOURING CARS, Commercial Vehicles and Motor Bicycles, Special Railway concessions on the B.-N. Railway and G. I. P. Railway. Programme of above can be had from the Undersigned.

ALFRED E. JOYCE,
Secretary, Trials Committee.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF MEETING.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Corporation, No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY the 23rd day of September, 1908, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), when the subjoined Resolutions which were passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Corporation, held on the 2nd day of September 1908, will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. That the Capital of the Corporation shall be increased to Rs. 52½ lacs by the creation of 12,000 new Shares of Rs. 125 each.

2. That the Directors be and they are hereby authorised to issue forthwith the whole of the 12,000 new Shares and that the 12,000 new Shares so authorised to be issued shall in all respects rank pari passu with the existing Shares in the Corporation save and except that they shall rank for Dividend only from the 1st day of December 1908 and shall be entitled to a Dividend pro rata according to the amount paid up on each Share.

3. That the Directors shall offer the said new Shares in the first instance to the Shareholders whose names shall appear in the Register of Shareholders of the Corporation on the 30th day of September 1908 upon the following terms and conditions, that is to say:—

(A). That every Shareholder of the Corporation whose name shall appear in the Register of Shareholders of the Corporation on the 30th day of September 1908 shall on application being made by him to the Directors and received by them not later than the 31st day of October 1908 have a preferential right to the allotment to him or to his nominee, if such nominee shall be approved by the Directors, at Rs. 300 per Share of eight new Shares for every one of the now existing whole shares of Rs. 2,500, held by him and standing in his name in the Register of Shareholders on the said 30th day of September 1908 and of two new Shares for every one of the now existing quarter Shares of Rs. 625 held by him and standing in his name in the Register of Shareholders on the said 30th day of September 1908.

(B). That in the event of any of the Shareholders whose names shall appear in the Register of Shareholders on the 30th day of September 1908 failing to apply on or before the 31st day of October 1908 for an allotment of new Shares or failing to apply on or before the said 31st day of October 1908 for the full number of the said new Shares to an allotment of which they are or may be entitled, the Directors be and they are hereby authorised either to allot the new Shares which shall not have been applied for or any of them to such person or persons and upon such terms as to the Directors may seem fit or to offer them to the public upon such terms as to the Directors may seem fit.

4. That applications for the said new Shares shall be made on the printed Forms supplied by the Corporation or to be obtained at the office of the Corporation and that the amount payable in respect of the said new Shares shall be paid as follows:—

Rs. 150 per Share on application.
Rs. 150 per Share on or before the 30th day of November, 1908.

5. That the Directors may pay to any Shareholder upon the amount paid by him on application for the shares, to an allotment of which he shall be preferentially entitled, interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from the date of payment until the 30th day of November, 1908, and may also receive from any Shareholder willing to advance the same all or any part of the balance due by him after application upon the Shares applied for by him to an allotment of which he shall be preferentially entitled and upon the money so paid in advance may pay to the Shareholder who shall have paid the same interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from the date of payment until the 30th day of November, 1908.

6. That the following article shall be inserted in lieu of Article XI. of the Articles of Association of the Corporation which was repealed by a Special Resolution confirmed on the 5th day of August, 1908, namely:—

"XI. The Company may by Special Resolution sub-divide its Shares or any of them."

If the above resolutions shall be confirmed as Special Resolutions, the subjoined further special resolutions will then be proposed.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. That each of the existing whole shares in the Corporation of Rs. 2,500 each save and except the shares, one hundred in number, which stand in the register of Shareholders of the Corporation in the name of William Wallace be divided into twenty fully paid up shares of Rs. 125 each.

2. That each of the existing quarter shares in the Corporation of Rs. 625 each be divided into five fully paid up shares of Rs. 125 each.

3. That the existing certificates of all existing whole and quarter shares save and except the certificates for the shares, one hundred in number, of Rs. 2,500 each, standing in the name of William Wallace be called in by the Directors on the 1st March 1909 and be cancelled and that in lieu thereof and in exchange therefor fresh certificates be issued by the Directors as follows, that is to say, that a fresh certificate or fresh certificate for twenty shares of Rs. 125 each fully paid up be issued in lieu of and in exchange for each certificates of one whole share of Rs. 2,500 to the holder of such last mentioned certificate whose name appears in the register of shareholders of the Corporation as the owner of the shares comprised in such certificate and that a fresh certificate or fresh certificates for five shares of Rs. 125 each fully paid up be issued in lieu of and in exchange for each certificate of one quarter share of Rs. 625 to the holder of such last mentioned certificate whose name appears in the register of shareholders of the Corporation as the owner of the shares comprised in such certificate.

4. That Article XXII. of the Articles of Association of the Corporation be and the same is hereby repealed and that the following Article be and the same is hereby substituted for the Article so repealed namely:—

"XXII. Upon the registration of every transfer of any share or shares a fee of annas four per share shall be payable to the company by the transferee thereof."

5 That Article XXVII. of the Articles of Association of the Corporation be altered by striking out therefrom the words "and for every such entry a fee not exceeding one Rupee per share shall be paid by the transferee."

6 That Article LVIII. of the Articles of Association of the Corporation be and the same is hereby repealed and that the following Article be and the same is hereby substituted for the Article so repealed namely:

"LVIII. Every shareholder shall have one vote in respect of every share of Rs. 2,500 nominal value which he holds and one vote in respect of every number of shares which shall in the aggregate be equal in nominal "value of Rs. 2,500 which he holds".

7. That Article LXIX. of the Articles of Association of the Corporation be and the same is hereby repealed and that the following Article be and the same is hereby substituted therefore namely:—

"LXIX. The qualification of a Director shall be holding in his own right of at least 50 shares of Rs. 125 each nominal value in the Corporation."

The above Resolutions if passed by the required majority will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a second Extraordinary General Meeting to be subsequently convened.—Dated this 2nd day of September, 1908.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs.3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 8 and Re. 1 each Issue.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

POONA EIGHTH EXTRA MEETING.

WEDNESDAY, 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P.M., on THURSDAY, 24th September 1908.

J. E. HUGHES,
Ag. Secretary,
WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

POONA, 19TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDER FOR STORES.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Chief Engineer, at his Office, Ballard Road, up to 1-30 P.M. (S.T.), on FRIDAY, the 23rd October 1908, for the SUPPLY of the following STORES, for 12 months from 1st January to 31st December 1909.

Stores.	Deposit to accompany tender.
	Rs.
Castings	250
Lime	250
Sand, Shingle and Bricks	250
Cocoanut, castor and cylinder oils ...	250
Cocoanut oil No. 1 for Pilot Schooners use	100
Wrought Iron and Steel	500
Stationery English	250
" Indian	250
Provisions	250
Sundries	500
Ironmongery	500
Metals	250
Files	250
Cement	250
Ropes	250
Paints and Oils...	250
Timber	500

N. B.—Cheques will not be received.

1. Form of Tender and Schedule of Articles and other particulars may be obtained and samples inspected at the Engineer's Storekeeper's Office, Elphinstone Bunder, on payment of Rs. 2 for each Schedule.

The covers to be endorsed "Tender for Stores."

The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

The Tenderer will be bound by his Tender as to each item or article for which he Tenders, and any part of a Tender may be accepted and the remainder rejected.

2. The cost of stamping the agreement to be borne by the successful Tenderer.

3. The lime to be slaked with sweet water only and the Tenderer to state the exact locality from which the kunker will be obtained.

4. Each Tender will be received on condition that the deposit accompanying it shall be absolutely forfeited if such Tender is withdrawn before the Tenderer receives formal intimation of the Trustee's decision in regard to his Tender.

E. A. CORKE,
Engineer's Storekeeper.

STORES OFFICE, ELPHINSTONE BUNDER,
21ST SEPTEMBER, 1908.

NOTICE.

AT a MEETING of the Trustees of the PORT of KARACHI, held on FRIDAY the 18th September, 1908, the undermentioned Debentures were drawn:—

No. 15.—Edulji Dorabji Mistry.
Nos. 167, 188, 204, 254, 356.—The Secretary Standard Life Assurance Co.
No. 450.—Messrs. Edulji Dinshaw and Others.
No. 464.—Mr. Bulchand Dayaram.
No. 493.—Mr. Ali Ahmed Hussanali, I. C. S.
No. 562.—Yusafali Alibhoy and Ghulamali G. Chagla, President and Secretary of the Estate of the late Mr. Ghulam Hussain Kalikdina,

and it is hereby notified that the abovenamed holders of the said Bonds will receive payment in full together with interest on or after the 1st October, 1908.

By Order,
RAYMOND W. COOPER,
[MANAGER & SECRETARY,
Karachi Port Trust.

PORT TRUST OFFICE,
KARACHI, 19TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 23rd Inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Reay House, Apollo Bunder, opposite Taj Mahal Hotel, the valuable and artistic mahoganized dining-room, drawing-room and bedroom furniture by Breslaur and Connor Gerard, splendid rich toned ebonized Ibach boudoir piano, specially constructed for India for Rose and Co., old chinaware, ivory and other valuable table ornaments, windproof lamps, rich glassware and crockery ware, etc., the property of D. R. Dady, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Ebrahim Haji Esmail and another, insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell, THIS DAY, the 23rd instant, at 11-30 a.m. (S.T.) by Public Auction, at Abdul Rehman Street, Cutlery Bazaar, the stock-in trade of the above insolvents, consisting of razors, knives, scissors, accordians, combs, money purses, looking-glasses, padlocks, lanterns, etc., etc.

Cash will be required at the time of the sale.

On TUESDAY, the 29th Inst., at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Harbour View, Colaba Cause Way, next to Apollo Hotel, the valuable and artistic designed furniture by Roberts, Dewji Canji and others, such as dining table, chairs, sideboards, dumbwaiter, side and corner cabinets, marble topped tables and teapoys, cottage piano by Gabroize Knake, specially imported for Indian climate by Rose & Co., in good order, drawingroom suite of sofas and chairs, lined velvet door chicks, jail-made carpets, glass door book cases, bookstands-iron and brass single and double bedsteads, single and double mirror and panel door almirus, chest of drawers, dressing and washband tables, hat, umbrella and gown stands, office writing tables, Edison home phenograph, hanging lamps by Hinks and Ditmar, rich glassware, crockeryware and plated ware, bronze and Doulton figures, table ornaments, pasteur water filter, oil paintings, silk folding screen, floor matting, cooking utensils, etc., etc.

The property of an European gentleman going home and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property put on view 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 23 D SEPTEMBER, 1908.

Icilma.

Clean cool comfort, freedom from sunburn or peeling in summer, and chaps or windburn in winter is secured by spraying on the skin **Icilma Natural Water.** Invaluable for prickly heat and insect bites, Nature's Specific for sore eyes.

The secret of a perfect skin is

Skin-Tone

Only Nature's Icilma can give the skin the tone that resists heat, cold, wind, age or hard water, that never allows it to grow sallow, yellow or clammy, and that keeps it cool in summer, alive in winter, and always of a transparent delicacy.

ICILMINE (solidified Icilma Water) the only skin cleanser that contains no fat, oil, grease or soap, keeps the skin icy cool in summer and in tone in winter. A luxury for the bath.

OF ALL GOOD CHEMISTS AND STORES.

Icilma Co., Ltd., London, E.C., England.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete rechauffe of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

BANDMANN'S HIPPODROME.
ESPLANADE.
Sole Proprietor: MAURICE E. BANDMANN

7 NIGHTS ONLY 7
Commencing SATURDAY, SEPT. 26TH
MAURICE E. BANDMANN PRESENTS
THE BANDMANN COMEDY CO.
22 New London Artists Direct from London, including MISS FLORENCE HAMER.

Sat., Sept. 26.—The present rage of London. W. Somerset Maugham's excellent comedy, "LADY FREDERICK."
Mon., Sept. 28.—J. M. Barrie's Brilliant Masterpiece, the Celebrated Scotch comedy, "THE LITTLE MINISTER."
Tues., Sept. 29.—The screamingly funny farcical comedy, "MRS. WIGGS OF THE CABBAGE PATCH."
Wed., Sept. 30.—Weedon Grossmith's exceedingly funny farcical comedy, THE LADY OF OSTEND.
Thurs. Oct. 1.—W. G. Wills' celebrated play, "A ROYAL DIVORCE."
Fri., Oct. 2.—Marie Tempest's latest London triumph, "MRS. DOT."

To conclude, or during the performance, each evening with MISS BLANCHE VAUDON in one of her National or classical dances, including the present rage of London, THE VISION OF SALOME.

Prices, Rs. 5, 3, 1. Stage Boxes, Rs. 50.
Doors Open at 8-30. Commence at 9-30
Plan now Open at Messrs. ROSE & Co.

THE "EXCELSIOR" CINEMATOGRAPH
WILL OPEN SHORTLY
And undertake a new kind of advertisements.

Persons desirious of advertising through this Valuable Medium are requested to apply as soon as possible to the MANAGER, Parisian Photographic Company, Waterloo Mansions, Apollo Bunder, who is in charge of this Department.

MASSED BANDS
In aid of the INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION under the direction of Signor T. MASCARELLO and kindly assisted by Mr. T. H. Maloy,
COOPERAGE FOOTBALL GROUND.
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26TH 1908,
AT 9-30 P. M.
Ground and Chairs kindly lent by the Rovers' Football Club,

ADMISSION:
Promenade, Re. 1. Seats, Re. 2.

Tickets can be obtained from Messrs. Rose and Co., Marcks and Co., Cornaglia Brs., The Bombay Gymkhana, Commercial Gymkhana, Indo-British Institution Ticket Office, Rovers' Football Tournament.

A BAZAAR
WILL BE HELD AT THE
Y. M. C. A. HALL,
WODEHOUSE ROAD, BOMBAY,
ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 26.
FANCY WORK, BRANPIE, ETC., TEA & REFRESHMENTS.
MUSICAL PROGRAMME.
(Arranged by MRS. D. B. BINNING.)
Open from 4-30 to 7-30. Entrance, As. 2.
Proceeds in aid of the Girls' Friendly Society.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 14,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*
LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD
LONDON COMMITTEE
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR BATHGATE, Esq (Director Peninsula and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, *London Managers*

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on $ per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Re. 1 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for varying periods on to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. H. WILSON,
Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.	£1,200,000

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HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow
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THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world: buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE: issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT: and undertake general banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re 1 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
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J. GREIG,
AGENT.
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ..... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ..... Rs. 22,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.
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CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

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SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESILVE" PLATE POWDER.—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years, I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts. I. R. Gardener, 19, Parbhu Street, Bombay.

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. DR. O. S. writes from LONDON:—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 5 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Rs. 1-8-0.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Oppt. "Bombay Club," Fort.

A LARGE COMMERCIAL COY. REQUIRES influential Representatives throughout India. Permanent and increasing incomes guaranteed to energetic men. Apply Box No. 253, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

A BRITISH LIFE INSURANCE Office REQUIRES AGENTS and CANVASSERS, on Salary and Commission. Best Terms obtainable. Apply Box No. 252, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinner served till late hours.

BUILT TO GO. Our high grade English manufactured cycles: Sunbeam, Royal Indian, Rajah and Brown. From Rs. 95. HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37 Medows Street, Bombay.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes, arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted For particulars apply to No. 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Gratian Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

EUSTACE MILES PROTEID FOOD.—The best Food for the brain, very sustaining, easily digested and assimilated, absolutely pure. Uric Acid free. Rs. 1-2 per tin. Sole Agents, PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of Rajpipla and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W. care of this Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

ENGINE & BOILER.—For Sale.—A Portable Loco Type Boiler, with Engine, in good working order, by Ransomes Head and Jefferies. Open to any examination by intending purchasers. Apply Box No. 407, c/o the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Hodows Street, and are now located at 3, GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 61, Queen's Street, Glasgow. The rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. PESTANJI MUSE & Co., Bombay.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2. Mofussil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Cha G, 2S, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1873.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

INSURANCE.—Which Life Company gives the Best Terms? For information and Free Pamphlet, please Apply Box No. 254, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways. Abstract of Rules and Regulations. Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic information. Steam-Boat and Sea Connexion Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines. Price, Rupee Annas Annual Subscription Re. 6 including Postage.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 3, Green Street, Fort.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities, with name of Company inserted. Apply at THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. H. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MADE EASY WHAT-BIKING.—A good bicycle makes cycling a pleasure Try the Sunbeam, Royal Indian, Rajah and Brown. From Rs. 95, HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37 Medows Street, Bombay.

MACHINERY FOR SALE. A Locomotive Roller and Engine, N. H. P. 7, by Robey & Co., certificated 50 lbs. Pressure per square inch. Tested under Hydraulic Pressure to 81 lbs. Just out of work owing to change in Municipal Office in Connection. To manage the offer will be refused. Apply Box No. 406, care of "Bombay Gazette."

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY. The finest and leading in the East, on receipt of terrible wants, Exceptional facilities for the execution and despatch of Consignments. A visit is earnestly solicited to Our Building (Two Floor), Hamidia Road, Fort, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c. &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 405, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SEEDS! SEEDS!—Vegetable and Flower Seeds for October Sowing. Fresh supply received every Third Week.—PALEKAR and Co., Sitaram Buildings, Near Crawford Market, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—Gazette Commercial." Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE" LIMITED, No. 11A., Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 3, Green Street Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorus. Two Volumes. By Gratian Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 409, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WE OFFER GOOD MOUNT.—High grade English built up-to-date cycles, Sunbeam, Royal Indian Rajah and Brown. From Rs. 95. HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37, Medows Street, Bombay.

WANTED.—TWO SEPOYS, young and trustworthy, able to speak and read English a little. Pay Rs. 12 and 13. APPLY personally with testimonials, to the "Bombay Gazette" Office, at noon.

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Mornings. Rs. 10 per annum inclusive of postage.

YOUR ADDRESS, PLEASE,
FOR A CATALOGUE OF OUR
NUMEROUS VALUABLE PRESENTS
Which we offer for nought to
All of their own customers
VAIDYA SHASTRI,
JAMNAGAR, KATHIAWAR.

SLINGSBY'S TRUCKS.

HAND-CARTS,
STREET-CARTS,
DELIVERY VANS, ETC.
FOR
Confectioners, Bakers, Caterers, Dairymen
Aerated Water Manufacturers, Booksellers, Stationers, Chemists,
Oilmanstores, Wine Merchants, Etc.
Large Assortment on View.

W. CROWDER & Co., LTD.,
Branch Show Room, Hummum Street. } BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of September, 1908, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following:

On account of the concerned.

10 pieces iron folding bedsteads.

Balance of the consignment of English Sales by J. Grove and Sons, consisting of—

1 Safe, 36 by 24 by 24, rounded corners and fitted with strong iron bands, and boiler plate doors and Chubb's lock.

1 Safe, 30 by 24 by 24, rounded corners and fitted with strong iron bands, and boiler plate doors and Chubb's lock.

1 Safe, 28 by 20 by 20, rounded corners and fitted with strong iron bands, and boiler plate doors and Chubb's lock.

3 Safes, 28 by 30 by 32, rounded corners and fitted with strong iron bands, and boiler plate doors and Chubb's lock.

Balance of the Consignment of English safes by Midland Safe Co.

4 Safes with Chubb's locks and bell, 26 by 28.

20 cases Corvin Water (Mineral water.)

On account of the concerned:—

3206-3209—4 cases each 30 pieces Italian (Black) 46 by 40 to 45 yards.

3211-3215—5 cases each 30 pieces Italian (Black) 46 by 40 to 45 yards.

3216-2229—5 cases each 30 pieces Italian (Black) 46 by 40 to 45 yards.

3176-80 / 3186-90 / 3181-85 } 15 cases each 30 pieces black Italian 46 by 40 to 45 yards.

2992-96—5 cases each 200 pieces book Muslin 49 by 12 yards.

3017-24—8 cases each 200 pieces Book Muslin 49 by 12 yards.

3096-3107—12 cases each 60 pieces each 38 by 50 yards stripped.

4-5—2 cases White Shirting Doria.

5 8—4 cases White Shirtings.

4-7—4 cases White Shirtings.

6-10—5 cases White Shirtings.

On account of the concerned:—3 casks superior porcelain plates 9", 8", 7", 6".

A lot of superior gold decorated and coloured washing sets, tea-sets, dinner services and tea sets.

SALE OF VALUABLE PIECES OF LAND AT WORLEE.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 169 of 1908.

Janardhan Gopal ..... Plaintiff.
Vs.
Satiyabhamabai, widow, and others ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from Mr. Janardhan Gopal the Special Commissioner appointed in this suit by the consent decree made therein on 24th March, 1908, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will put up for sale by Public Auction, on the premises, the following two properties, either in one lot or in separate two lots as may be found convenient, on MONDAY, the 28th day of September, 1908, at the hour of 5 p.m. (S.T.), in case the properties are sold in one lot, or at the hours of 5 and 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), respectively in case the same are sold in separate lots.

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTIES.

Firstly—All that the right, title, and interest of the plaintiff and Defendants in all that piece or parcel of of Foras Freehold Salt Batty ground situate, lying and being at Worlee, First Pakhady Road, near Ferguson Road, and known by the name of "Khayan," in the Island and Registration Sub-Distrct of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 253, 253 and 254, New Nos, 12243 and 12244, and New Survey Nos, 1-3099 and 1-3355 containing by admeasurement 11-990 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the East by the Government waste or swampy ground, on or towards the West by the Dhurband or public passage, and beyond are the fields of Khushal Sadashiv and Khushal Jagannath, on or towards the North by the fields of the said Khushal Sadashiv and on or towards the South by the fields of the said Khushal Sadashiv, Waman Sadashiv, Raghoo Jamboolkar and Janardhan Gopal, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly in the occupation of Khushal Jagannath and are now in the occupation of the defendants.

Secondly—All that the right, title and interest of the plaintiff and defendants in all that piece or parcel of Safandari or Toka Land, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Worlee Road, Shambhoo Mahadev Pakhady, in the village of Worlee, without the Fort, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 294 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the East by the portion of the house formerly of Wasudeo Ruttansey and now belonging to his grandson Baboo Naryen, on or towards the West by a passage called Gowan, on or towards the South by the property formerly of Keshav Bhawoo and now of Abaji Babaji Shingari and on or towards the north by the property formerly of Gangajee Hoolajee and now blonging to his son Kasinath Gngajee and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under No. 3 and are now assessed under G Ward No. 194 and Street No. 96 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the defendants.

N.B.—Although the area given in the property firstly above described is stated to be 11,990 square yards, the actual area is believed to be 9,342·5 square yards.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Unwalla and Peroushaw, Attorneys, for the Special Commissioner, at their office at No. 48, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, or the Undersigned.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO COLLECTORS OF CURIOS DEALERS AND OTHERS.

SALE OF HIGH CLASS JAPANESE ARTWARE AND CURIOS.

ON MONDAY, the 28th, on TUESDAY, the 29 inst., at 2 P.M. (S.T.), each day, at Sitaram Buildings, Grawford Market, the whole of the stock-in-trade of Messrs. Kiku and Co. of High Class Japanese goods consisting of embroidered silk crepe Kimonos, handkerchiefs, table centre pieces, shawls, blouse pieces, embroidered screens, old and modern bronze and cloisonne vases, and bowls, satsuma flower holders, porcelain vases, toilet sets, tea services, gold and silver decorated and painted lacquered screens, panels, and panel pictures, glass bead curtains, wooden carpets, and similar other useful and presentation articles of art and curios, will be disposed off to the highest bidder "without reserve" by the und

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTORS.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable building sites at Chowpaty, formerly known as Panthaky's Wadi, in front of Allbess Baug, Queen's Road, and opposite the Chowpaty Railway Crossing.

Under instructions from the Owner, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 4th October next, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, on the sites, the following 12 very valuable building plots:

Plot Nos.	Square yards.	Plot Nos.	Square yards.
1	1,163	7	986
2	1,263	8	781
3	916	9	656
4	916	10	541
5	608	11	487
6	1,046	12	750

For further particulars and conditions of sale and plan of the sites apply to the undersigned.

Under instructions from the General Manager, Messrs. Treacher and Co., Ld., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 24th instant at 2 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at Messrs. Treacher and Co.'s shop, Byculla, the surplus stock of the Company, consisting of the glass door, English show cases, marble top counters, sliding door, cupboards, photographic materials, large and small K. O stoves, golf sticks, gas lamps fitting, medicine bottles, folding cots, drawing papers, glass and crockery ware, soda water machines by Hayward Tyler and Co., London, coffee grinding machines, large and small iron tanks, one 4 h. p. engine with boiler in good order, empty waggons, a large quantity of wooden pieces, empty drums, fire extinguishing machines, scales, iron and teakwood stands, large sample tables, &c., &c.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VERY VALUABLE GINNING FACTORY, known as Chunilall Nagindas Barsi Ginning Factory.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 24th September, 1908, at the hour of 4-30 p.m. (Standard Time), put up for sale in one lot by Public Auction, at their Rooms, at No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, the undermentioned property known at Chunilal Nagindas Barsi Ginning Factory, consisting of a ginning plant in working order, with stores and freehold and leasehold pieces of land, bungalow, offices, chawl, servants' quarters, godowns, office furniture, a quantity of fuel and tonga, a pair of bullocks, one horse, &c., under the instructions of Messrs. R. D. Sethna and Bhaidas Narotamdass, guardians of the property of Jayantilal Ramdas, a minor, the grandson of the late Mr. Chunilal Nagindas Shroff.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY,

All those 5 pieces of land on ground of which No. 1 is about 5,257 square yards, No. 2 about 2 acres, No. 3 about 2 acres, and No. 4 is about 8,893 Square yards, together with messuages, tenements, buildings, godowns, offices standing thereon, situate at Parsi Town in the sub-district of Barsi, in the Registration sub-district of Shalapore and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by pathi ground, on or towards the West by a public road, on or towards the North by the land, and on or towards the South by the ground.

MACHINERY.

36 Gins (Platt Brothers, 15 bearings with main shafts and pulleys.

1 Engine (Rustom and Proctor) 14 inches by 28 Diameter, H. P. 19.

1 Boiler (Tucker Shenton) 24 inches by 6 1-2, pressure 100 to 125 lbs.

1 Fire Pump.

1 Donkey Pump.

1 Lathe.

1 Drill Machine.

1 Opener (not in working order).

1 Second motion pulley extra 3 1-2, with 4 Gearing.

Some old machinery on the premises of the ginning factory which were used for the purposes of an Oil Mill not in working order, consisting of—

1 Boiler, 1 Engine and 8 oil Mills.

The particulars of the office furniture are as follows:

1 Cupboard, 1 safe, 3 tables, 11 chairs, 2 cots and 2 easychairs.

The Factory is open for inspection of intending purchasers.

For plan of the property, list of stores and further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, Attorneys, at their Office, at No. 9 Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned at their Rooms.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 handsome, strong rubber-tyred victoria, in very good order.

1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.

1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in very good order.

1 grey Arab, quiet in harness.

1 bay pony, quiet in harness, and saddle.

1 double cylinder four-seated 12 H. P. unique Motor Car, in very good order.

AUCTION SALE ON TUESDAY, THE 29TH SEPTEMBER.

On TUESDAY, the 29th September, at 2-30 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Hornby Road, next to John Robert & Co., and above C. Jost & Co., top floor, the very valuable and neatly made artistic design household furniture by Robert, Wimbridge, Breslauer and Connor Gerrard, newly design embossed plush drawingroom suite in 10 pieces, a magnificent collection of large sized water colour pictures, engravings and Mezzotints by reputed French artists, artistically framed such beautiful pictures have hitherto not been seen in India, a complete set of Burton's world-renowned Arabian nights with illustrations (very rare) fancy cabinets and chiffoniers, sofas, marble top dressing and washband tables, single and double door almyras, tiled top teapoy, horse action saddle, 1 large silverplated centre-piece with 4 dishes majolica, jardineer, 1 very elegant large six bungalow pattern fish bowl on brass mountings (very rare), Bohemian vases, elegant made teak and black bedstead, 1 ebonised, sweet-toned, cottage piano, by Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart, Trenchey's glassware, rich dinner-set for 12 persons, Singapore cane chairs, chiffoniers, large dining table, bentwood double cane chairs, rocking velvet lined easy chairs, opencarve chairs, linen silk cushion, iron safe on stand, newly design artistically made dressing and washband tables and hanging lamps, book preses, very rich bronzeware and flower vases of English taste, marble clock, new patent hanging press, musical box, rich plateware, spoons and forks by Walker and Hall for 12 persons, hall jardineer and telescopic lamp, screens, purdahs, Sheboo nearly new China matting large meat cupboard, and many other useful household articles, made, one lot books, sewing machine on Singers's stand, flower pots, cooking utensils, &c, &c., the property of a well-known European artist.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 23RD SEPTEMBER, 1908.

B.G.

"APENTA"

NATURAL APERIENT WATER
IS THE BEST ELIMINANT.

GOLD MEDAL,
ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION, 1904.

ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., from the 1st proximo, will be 2 Annas per Copy.

The Rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 20 for cash in advance, including delivery.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, for the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Custom Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange Lists of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10. Single copy, Annas 4, "Bombay Gazette" Office, Queen Street.

1, 2, 3

SHILLINGS STORES CO.

Have now on view an exceptional display of

NOVELTIES

Selected with discrimination in

PARIS

nothing too cheap to be truly cheap, and nothing too dear to be extravagant. A distinct revelation to those who are unacquainted with the Co's stock, to find what charming and dainty articles can be acquired at such moderate prices.

ALL VISITORS are welcome, with the assurance that they incur no obligation to purchase.

36 MEADOWS STREET, & 11 EAST STREET,
BOMBAY. POONA.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Praesident, 2086 tons, Captain Muhlbauer, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar &c., with a general cargo and 10 cabin and 180 deck passengers.

THE Hansa Line steamer Rabenfels, 2931 tons, Captain D. Prolist, will sail to-day for Hamburg, &c., with a general cargo.

THE steamer Orseolo, 2,849 tons, Captain S. Zennars, will sail to-day for Calcutta &c., with a general cargo.

THE steamer Budrie 1613 tons, Captain G. J. W. Baldwin sailed yesterday for Jeddah, with 800 pilgrims as passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Waroonga, 1,609 tons, Captain H. W. Bamber arrived in harbour yesterday from Bushire &c., with a general cargo and Mr. F. A. Campbell, Rev. Barney, native officer and 86 deck passengers.

THE B and P. S. N. Co's. steamer Naderi, 1,169 tons, Captain T. S. Gray arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh &c., with a general cargo and 35 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Vadala, 2,164 tons, Captain J. L. Feuvre, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo and Mr. S. Vaz, Captain Radcliffe, Mrs. Radcliffe and child, and 8 deck passengers.

THE steamer Wearbeck, 2,446 tons, Captain D. L. Lewis, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Strathfellan, 281 tons, Captain H. S. Hilton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Wearmouth, 2,339 tons, Captain W. Catto, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Monday, 21st September should be regarded as a full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

R I M S Palinurus....Comdr C S Hickman ...Surney St
R I M S Elphinstone...Lt E Stooken.....R I Marine
In the Stream.
R I M S DufferinComdr Berry.10-10..Afries.R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook..Lt. E. W. Huddleston...R I Marine
R I M S Investigator...Comdr...Beauchamp...Survey St

FOREIGN NAVY.

Seeadler.....Capt.....Meurer ... .German Cruiser

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Sept 22.

Abbotsford 2352	Scroggie	The Bombay Co
Bahadur 2986	Cubbin	T Morrison & Co
Zembesi..... 2415	Baker	W & A G & Co
Brand 1519	Evenson	W & A Graham & Co
Bullmba 1607	Chappell	Persian G...M M & Co
Clematis 2329	Davies	James Mackintosa & Co
Dumra..... 762	Cole	M M & Co
Firooze..... 2005	Watson	Bo & P S N Co
Garscube 2297	Storey	W & A G & Co
Inchbrova..... 2572	Nicholas	T Morrison & Co
Kt. Errant ... 4778	Kindall	K N & Co
Kirley Bank ... 2092	Kerr	W & A G & Co
Kt. Templar ... 4601	Billett	W & A G & Co
Kirklee..... 2275	Watson	W & A Graham & Co
Lady Gordon. 316	Butler	M M & Co
Nizam..... 2041	Toms	Turner Morrison & Co
Oceana 3507	Shanghai	27-10 P & O S N Co
Quilon..... 4942	Anderson	M M & Co
Strathfillan..... 2816	Hilton	W & A Graham & Co
Shahalum ... 1918	Davison M'tine	Shah S N Co of India
Shah Ameer... 1921	Ledbertter	Shah S N Co of India
Singapore ... 2786	Taylor	K Nixon & Co
Shah Nasir ... 2555	Revill	Shah S N Co of India
Shah Najam... 2751	Foster	Shah S N Co
Shah Nawaz... 2523	Baldwin...	Shah S N Co
Schoufels... 3610	Schroneider	W & A Graham & Co
Strathspy..... 2852	Osborn	.....
Terrier 1008	Beg	F F Campbell & Co
Wearmouth ... 2339	Catto	.....
Wearbeck..... 2161	Fenvre	Bombay Co
Waroonga..... 1609	Bamber	M M & Co
Kima 146	Mahomed.a	Shah S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Sept. 22.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan Sinclair...	3380	Oliver	.....	N F F Muir & Co	
C&R Walton Hall.....	3203	Leary...	N F.....	K N & Co	
D&E Calna...	3063	MacCaiblam	Antwerp	7-10 M M & Co	
G Islami.....	1603	Newly	Jeddah...	26-9 Bo & P S N Co	
H Mozaffari...	4687	Molony...	Jeddah	1-10 B & P S N Co	
M Ahmadi...	1640	Hughes	Jeddah ...	5-10 B & P S N Co	
N City of Agra...	3096	Buck ...	L'pool ...	26-9 K N & Co	
O Moshtari..	1110	Goro...	Busreh	22-9 Bo & P S N Co	
P Umsinga	1869	Robertson	M'borough	3-10 W & A G & Co	
Q Rabenfels	2943	Probert	A'werp...	23-9 W & A G & Co	

Offside G

Naderi.....	1169	Gray...	Busreh...	4-10	B & P S N Co

H W P D

Bahadurl	329	Fakeera	Repairing Bo	S N Co Ld	
Puri.....	648	.....	Eakeer...	N F.....	B S N Co
Satrunji.....	547	Hoosein...	Mangalore...	25-9 Bo S	NCo

M W D D

Berbera	2791	Peckham...	A'werp...	3-10	M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Majidi ...	1857	Coates	N F B & P S N Co	
2 Circassia...	4315	Tart ...	L'pool 24-9	W & A G & Co
3 St. Michael's..	2419	Parsell...	Hull...	7-10... K N & Co
4 Orseolo...	2849	Zemaro	Calcutta	23-9 F & R S N Co
5 Martin.....	2433	Archer.....	Genoa.....	26-9 T Morrison & Co
7 Africa ...	2565	Badessich ...	Trieste	1-10 A L S NCo
8 China	3855	Bergugban	Kobe	24-9 A Lloyd's SN Co
9 Assaye.....	4395	Daniel...	Shanghai...	20-10 P & O Co
10 & 11 Delhi...	4383	Andrews..	S'ghai...	19-10 P & OCo
12 Egypt ...	4178	Sutamers	London ...	26-9 P & O Co
15 Kageshima Maru	3372	Arakawa	Kobe	25-9 N Y K
16 Alavi...	2321	Hill...	Jeddah...	10-10 B & P S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
22	Wearmouth s.....	Catto	Calcutta, Sept 12
	Strathfillan s.....	Hilton	Calcutta, Sept 12
	Wearbeck s	Lewis	Calcutta, Sept 10
	Vadala s.....	Feuvre.....	Calcutta, Sept 6
	Naderi s.....	Gray	Busreh, Sept 4
	Waroonga s	Bamber	Bushire, Sept 9

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Praesident s	Muhlbauer...	Zanzibar, &c
	Budree s	Baldwin	Jedah

The following vessels obtained their portclearances on Tuesday :—
Steamer Rabenfels Prelest for Hamburg &c.
" Orseolo Zennaro for Calcutta &c.

The following vessels began to load on Tuesday :—
Steamer Walton Hall for Karachi.
" Delhi for China &c.
" Naderi for Persian Gulf &c.
" Waroonga for Persian Gulf &c.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	From
14	Nairn	Calcutta
17	Glenlyon	London
17	Walhalla	Calcutta
18	Clan Maciver	Coast
18	Twingeno	Rangoon

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The City Line steamer Wistow Hall, arrived at Suez from Bombay on the evening of the 20th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Grant arrived at London on the morning of the 21st instant.

The B I S N Co's teamer Colaba, left Port Said on the evening of the 21st instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—SEPT. 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—58 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 1 bale wool, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 15 bales wool, M Jetha; 8 bales wool, K Balkisondas; 47 bales wool, R Rampratap; 35 bales wool, J Veerchand; 27 bales wool, D Goolabchand; 19 bales wool, Ebji Shivji; 2,100 cwts myrabollams W Becher.

City of Agra s—1,009 cwts linseed, Glade and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

City of Agra s—7 bales silk waste J A Begbie and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—6 cases bristles, J A Begbie and Co; 100 bales hemp, H Govindji; 39 bales skins and hides, R M Kooka; 30 cwt horns, E Mahomed; 14 bales skins, R Moloobhoy; 202 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Berbera s—9,760 cwts mowraseed, 3,240 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros; 116 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 6,999 cwts poppyseed and 4,002 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 2,990 cwts poppyseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros.

Culna s—55 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 962 cwts myrabollams, A Khimji; 110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 6,942 cwts myrabollams, W Becher.

St Michael s—100 bales cotton waste, N Damjee; 600 cwts horns, E Mahomed.

FOR HULL.

St Michael s—23 bales hemp, P Bhimjee.

FOR HAMBURG.

Rabenfels s—10 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

Remsinga s—220 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia s—500 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros; 500 cwts myrabollams, P Jethabhoy; 202 cwts cumminseed, Volkart Bros; 1,000 cwts gingellyseed L Dreyfus and Co; 1 pot rosa oil, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR TRIESTE.

Africa s—55 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 5 bales twist G. Cotton and Co; 22 cwts gum, P Jethabhoy; 55 bales cotton, H Goculdas and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Africa s—2,000 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co; 255 bales cotton H. Goculdas and Co; 100 bales cotton, N Cursetjee and Co; 450 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kagoshima Maru s—80 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co.

Assaye s—2,000 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Assye s—1,225 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co; 1,000 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co.

China s—200 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Kagoshima Maru s—106 bales cotton, A W Campbell and Co; 106 bales cotton, Sassoon David and Co; 200 bales cotton, D D Currance and Co.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th Sept. on 1,772·90 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	1,50,000	1,50,000	7,000	3,07,000
Or per mile of Railway	85	84	4	173
For previous 9 weeks of half-year	15,08,511	13,01,521	57,426	28,67,458
Total for 10 weeks....	16,58,511	14,51,521	64,426	31,74,458
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding Week of previous yr. s	1,88,560	2,52,053	10,964	4,51,577
Per mile of Ry. do. ..	107	143	6	255
Total to corresp date do.	18,63,417	28,13,730	68,440	47,44,586

Decrease for the week..... Rs. 1,44,577
Do. to date ..... Rs. 15,70,226

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 6th Sept. on 172·8 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	590	50	.....	550
Or per mile of Railway	29	3	....	32
For previous weeks of half-year	3,106	951	9	4,066
Total for 10 week..	3,696	1,001	9	4,616
Comparison Total for corresponding week of previous year	454	126	.....	580
Per mile of Ry. do.	25	7	....	32
Total to corresponding date do. ...	3,871	1,943	19	5 836

Decrease for the week..... Rs. 10
Do. to date ..... Rs. 1,810

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re. 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. Cash strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BRICARD—September 22, at Edward House, Apollo Bunder, the wife of L. Bricard, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CLARKE—August 25, at Mussoorie, to Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Clarke, a daughter.

HARRISON—September 18, at Coimbatore, the wife of W. H. Harrison, of a son.

DEATH.

GLASS—September 14, at Singli, Bishnath, Assam, Alfred Absolom Glass, in his 41st year.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

EVERYBODY IS TALKING ABOUT AND TAKING EVERYBODY'S TONIC,
KEMP'S CHIRETTONES.
THEY SUPERSEDE QUININE,

Tone up the whole system, prevent and cure Cold and Fever, and are harmless to the most delicate constitution.

3000 boxes sold since our machines arrived.

The cheapest and most effective Tonic and Fever cure in existence

Re. 1 per box of 100 delivered anywhere in India.

Kemp & Co Ltd

THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 28m.; Sun sets, 6h. 35m.; High water, 10-34m, 10-36a; Low water, 3-47m., 4-33a.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m.

Last day of the Triangular Cricket Matches.

Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation, 4, Elphinstone Circle, 4-30 p.m.

H. H. the Maharana Shri Ajitsingji Mills, office of Mr. Munchersha B. Chothia, Solicitor, 17, Esplanade Road, 4-30 p.m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Sept. 25th, New Moon, 8h.29-4m. p.m.; Sept. 22nd, in Apogee 5h. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Thursday, September 24.—Bombay Art Society, adjourned annual general meeting, Port Trust Offices, 5-45 p. m. Bombay Natural History Society, 6 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 28m. Sun sets, 6h. 34m. High water, 11-0m., 11-7a. Low water, 4-22m., 4-59a.

Friday, September 25.—B. V. A., annual Prize distribution, Town Hall, 9-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 28m.; Sun sets, 6h. 33m. High water, 11-24m., 11-37a.; Low water, 4-56m., 5-25a.

Saturday, September 26.—Cricket, Bombay Gymkhana "A" Team vs. Islam. "B" Team vs. Fort and Proprietary School. Morarji Goculdas Spinning and Weaving Company, Tamarind Lane 4-40 p. m. Bandmann's Hippodrome, Bandmann Comedy Company, 9-30 p. m. Grand Promenade Concert, Massed bands, Cooperage, 9-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 28m.; Sun sets, 6h. 33m.; High water, 11-47m.; Low water, 5-29m., 5-51a.

Sunday, September 27.—15th Sunday after Trinity. Sun rises. 6h 29m.; Sun sets, 6h. 32m.; High water, 6-7m., 6-11a.; Low water, 6-1m., 6-17a.

Monday, September 28.—Public meeting to honour memory of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., Town Hall, H. E. the Governor presiding, 6 p.m. Bandmann's Hipprodrome, Bandmann Comedy Company, 9-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 29m.; Sun sets, 6h. 31m.; High water, 6-38m., 0-38a.; Low water, 6-32m., 6-43a.

Tuesday, September 29.—Special Convocation, Bombay University, for conferring degree of Doctor of Laws on the Hon. Mr. F. G. Selby by H. E. the Chancellor, 5-45 p. m. Bandmann's Hippodrome, Bandmann Comedy Co., 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 29m.; Sun sets, 6h. 30m.; High water, 1-10m., 1-7a.; Low water, 7-2m., 7-10a.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China and Japan per s.s. "China" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. to-day the 23rd instant.

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.—There will be a Variety Entertainment and Laughable Sketch given by friends from the R.M.S., "Egypt" "Delhi" and "Assaye," in the Seamen's Institute Prince's Dock, to-night at 8-30 p.m. Admission free. Collection in aid of Institute Funds.

BAND AT THE FOOTBALL MATCH.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. E. Pigott, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane, commencing at 5-45 p.m. to-day :—

March.....	Port Arthur..... Cellyer
Overture.....	Lustspiel ..... Keler Bela
Spanish Selection	La Gran Via ..... Valverde
Valse	Wedding of the Winds ... Hall
Characteristic Piece	The Butterfly ..... Bendix
Gavotte	Les Cloches de St. Malo... Rimmer
Descriptive Patrol	U. S. A. ..... Conmore

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT :—On Monday evening at 7 o'clock, Dr. Smith, of Apollo Bunder, was being driven in his carriage along the Esplanade Road, when one of the shafts of his vehicle suddenly gave way. This caused the horse to bolt in the direction of Cornaglia's establishment. The carriage came in collision with a hack victoria and this stopped the animal from running any further. Both the carriages were upset and the drivers were thrown off their seat, but Dr. Smith was not hurt. The horses and drivers received slight injuries.

FATAL MOTOR CAR ACCIDENT.—Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner of Bombay, held an inquest touching the death of a Hindu lad named Daku Gopal, who was knocked down and run over by a motor car, on the 9th instant at Separi Bagh Road. He was taken to the hospital, but the deceased insisted upon being taken home. Three days later tetanus set in and he died on Monday afternoon. The deceased told his brother that he was run over by a motor car in attempting to cross the road. The enquiry stands adjourned.

MORAL EDUCATION.—The First International Moral Education Congress will commence its sittings in London on the 25th instant, and will continue for four days. It has the Education Minister of Belgium, England, France, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Roumania, Russia, and Spain for its patrons, and will be presided over by Professor Michael E. Saddler, LL.D., M.A. Various questions touching moral instruction, character-building, school-discipline, and the relation of religious education to moral education would be dealt with in the several papers that have been promised by various eminent educationists from different parts of the world, and a very interesting and useful mass of information is sure to be collected. From Bombay Presidency, India, Mr. Motilal M. Munshi, B.A., LL.B., Pleader, High Court, Appellate Side, author of "Useful Instruction in matters religious, moral and other" has forwarded a paper through Lord Avebury, an important member of the Managing Committee of the Congress, to be placed before the Congress and his Lordship has kindly consented so to do.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A DOCTOR.

Dr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner of Bombay, yesterday held an inquest touching the death of Dr. Parker, a European, aged about 35 years. The evidence showed that the deceased went to the Prince of Wales Hotel on the 12th instant, and registered his address at London. He took up a room in the hotel, but did not say how long he was going to stay. He said he was a surgeon, but did no business. When he came to live in the hotel he used to drink hard, but for the last few days he was sober. He left the hotel at 10 a.m. on Monday without leaving a word as to where he was going. He returned at 12-30 p.m. and about 3-30 p.m. a clerk of the hotel went to get his bills paid, he found the deceased lying flat on the floor. On examining him closely he was found to be dead. The police were called, who took the body to the Morgue. The medical evidence showed that death was due to heart failure and the jury returned a verdict of death from natural cause.

LAND REVENUE AND MONEY ORDERS.

It is officialy notified for general information that arrangements designed to facilitate the remission of land revenue by means of Revenue Money orders have received the approval of the Bombay Government and will come into force in the Presidency proper with effect from October 1st. Hitherto the public in the Bombay Presidency have shown themselves unwilling to use this form of remitting their dues; affording in this respect a great contrast to land-holders in other Presidencies, where the annual remittances by Money Order amount to lakhs of rupees. It is believed that this unwillingness is largely due to a distrust of the Village Accountant and a fear lest if money were remitted to him direct he might be tempted to devote it to other purposes than that for which it is intended also perhaps to some extent to a fear that the Money Order might not be correctly delivered. In divising the new arrangements special care has been taken to overcome these prejudices. A special form has been prepared which the Postal authorities will help the remitter to fill up so as to show exactly the village where the land revenue is payable and artangement has been made by which no cost is paid to the Village Accountant at all, but the Money Order is treated as a cheque passed through the Village and Taluka accounts and finally adjusted by book debit and credit between the Revenue and Postal authorities. In this way after the money is paid in by the remitter at the Post Office, he may rest assured that the money order will be correctly delivered and placed to the credit of his account and that neither the Village Accountant nor any other official through whose hands it may pass will be able to convert it into cash or derive any personal advantage from its handling. It is hoped that in this way the system may become more popular. Detailed rules and forms will be found in all Post Offices and postal officials have been instructed to give enquirers all possible assistance.

VILLAGE OFFICERS' REMUNERATION.

The following press note has been issued :—It has been brought to notice that the existing system of decennial revisions of the emoluments of village officers paid according to scale may lead occasionally to reductions, due to contractions of the gross revenue on the basis of which the emoluments are calculated. These contractions are due to the effect of famine on collections and assessments, circumstances entirely beyond the control of the village officers. As a matter of fact, the work of village officers has been considerably increased owing to famine conditions and other circumstances, and the cash value of their remuneration has diminished owing to high prices. The Governor in Council would be glad to increase rather than diminish their remuneration, and is restrained only by difficulties connected with the watan system. In the meantime, Government are pleased to direct that decennial revisions should be discontinued, except when there is a reasonable probability of their resulting in a substantial increase of emoluments. When in consequence of their being such a probability a revision of emoluments is undertaken, in accordance with the direction contained in No. 15 of the rules for the valuation of the emoluments of patels and kulkarnis, printed in Appendix G to Chapter XIX of Volume III of the Survey and Settlement Manual, which lays down that the revision is to be made on the basis of the average gross revenue of the "preceding five years," it should be understood that the period to be taken is the latest five years in respect of which the figures of revenue collections, remissions, etc., are definitely ascertained.

A CARVED head, said to be of Egyptian workmanship, has been extracted from a crack in the south tower of Exeter Cathedral which is undergoing repair. Some time between the eleventh and fifteenth centuries the head had been built into the wall with other rubble. It has now been carefully preserved by the Dean and Chapter and placed with the Cathedral relics.

INDIAN UNREST.

At the dinner given in Edinburgh a few weeks ago in honour of Mr. S. B. Broacha, one of the patrons of the Edinburgh Parsi Union, Mr. Broacha made a speech which we hope has attracted attention throughout the country. Mr. Broacha, it will be understood, is a staunch supporter of British rule in India, and as such he thought it his duty in the course of his address to call the attention of his hearers to some of the causes of the unrest which is so prevalent in India at the present time. Coming from a friend who knows India thoroughly, and desires to place his knowledge at the disposal of the British public, it is earnestly to be hoped that the speech will be seriously considered. The first thing to which Mr. Broacha calls attention is the failure of Indian Civil Servants to join in the social amenities of Indian life. In the old times, he says, Englishmen in India in the employment of the Govment mixed freely with the people, learned to know and respect them, and became cognisant of their wishes. Therefore the Government was sympathetic in its action, and what it did was sympathetically received by the people.

SOCIAL AMENITIES.

The present race of Civil Servants, he goes on to observe, is quite as honest, quite as well-intentioned, and quite as straightforward as the old race to which he had been referring. But the present men are far more stand-offish. Whether it be that the stiff examinations which they have to pass absorb their time before they go out to India, and, therefore, debar them from the opportunities to obtain a knowledge of mankind which their predecessors possessed, or whatever else may be the reason, Mr. Broacha not only states that there is no free communication between the Civil Servants of the Crown in India and the people, but he gives instances from his own experience of how rare it is to find anybody in India at present who is really friendly with an official. It will be recollected that Lord Morley recently referred to this very matter, accounting for it by the fact that Indian Civil Servants just now are required to send in so many written reports that practically they have no time for amusement. He promised to remedy the matter, and we may hope, therefore, that the Civil Servants in the future will have at all events more leisure in which to make the acquaintance of the people whose affairs they manage. We trust that the Indian Government will take measures to have it clearly understood throughout the service that its officials should make themselves fully acquainted with the feelings of the Indian people.

The second cause of the unrest to which Mr. Broacha refers is the failure of the Indian Government to give effect to the Proclamation issued by Queen Victoria when she took over the direct government of India from the East India Company. Much has been done, of course, to improve the condition of the people, and particularly education has been vastly improved. But Mr. Broacha complains that the Indian people have not been admitted to that fair share in the management of their own affairs which they were promised in the Proclamation. Everybody, as he justly observes, who was competent to form an opinion, knew that the introduction of a British system of education would rear up a generation which, being imbued with the best English literature, would claim its right to take part in the management of Indian affairs. Consequently, he holds that step by step the people ought to have been admitted to more participation in the management of their affairs, and that the fact that they have not been so admitted largely accounts for much of the unrest that exists.

INTERNAL REFORM.

How far Mr. Broacha thinks it safe for reform to be carried he does not say. He was not pleading a cause on the occasion to which we are referring. He was rather giving evidence before the British public as to the causes of that unrest. But there can be no doubt that he is right, at all events, in saying that enough has not been done. Happily, the Government of India is fully convinced of the fact. As our readers know, the Viceroy has publicly pledged himself to carry out reforms. He will not be deterred by sedition from carrying into effect the policy which he believes to be right. Moreover, an inquiry is going on at present, and both Lord Minto and Lord Morley are fully resolved that what is necessary shall be done. It does not follow that the reforms promised will satisfy the sedition-mongers. It is very probable, indeed, that the agitation will continue, for, as we shall presently show, there are many other reasons for that unrest besides the desire to take a larger part in the management of their own affairs. But right ought to be done, apart altogether from the consequences that may follow. We have educated the Indian people and promised them reforms, and we must, therefore, give effect to our promises.

The last cause to which Mr. Broacha refers appears to us the real cause—a cause far more potent and far more likely to continue to act than either of the other two or both combined. It is the treatment of Indian emigrants in British colonies. As Mr. Broacha truly observed, this country went to war with the Transvaal on two distinct counts—to enfranchise the whites, and to "

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

THE AGRICULTURE IN BENGAL.

"THE STATESMAN":—The Note by Mr. F. Smith, the Deputy Director of Agriculture in Bengal, which was published in Thursday's "Statesman," is a striking and highly interesting proof of the practical spirit in which the work of the Agricultural Department in this province is being carried on. There was a time when any efforts which were made to improve farming in this country were vitiated by contempt for the implements in general use and a complete disregard for the suitability or otherwise of improved appliances to local conditions. 'What can you expect,' was the question often asked, 'from peasants who in the present year of grace are content with ploughs that might have been in vogue in the days of Noah'? Accordingly attempts were made to introduce iron ploughs of Western manufacture, until it was discovered that they were too heavy for Indian cattle, that they sometimes did more harm than good to the Indian soil, and that they were altogether beyond the means of the ryot. Happily when expert agriculturists were brought out, the notion that all good things come from the West was gradually discredited. Dr. Voelcker in his tour of 1890 was most favourably impressed with "the clever devices of the native cultivators in the implements which they use for harrowing, levelling drilling, raising water, etc." Anyone watching them, he said, "will see that if anything is to replace the existing implements it must be simple, cheap, and effective;" and he added that "he will indeed be a clever man who introduces something really practical." Mr. Smith has come to the same conclusion. Pointing out that the capital of the cultivator may be anything between nothing and Rs. 3, and that implements must therefore be cheap as well as efficient, he asks: "Where will you get great cheapness with excellent efficiency at the price than in the local plough, ladder, and kodal, with the still further advantage that these latter are perfectly understood in every Indian village and can be repaired at a moment's notice?" Thus it is beginning to be recognised that implements which represent the results of the ingenuity an experience of successive generations of Indian cultivators are by no means so despicable as they once seemed to the hasty Occidental reformer. In agriculture the old "swadeshi" plough and hoe are more than a match for the Western innovations; and Mr. Smith, while he admits that the Meston and Hindustan ploughs and other implements have their merits, says that, having regard to the present scale of wages for agricultural labour and the existing facilities for repairing agricultural appliances, the Department "cannot recommend any implements other than those in use among the ryots of this Provinces already." A further victory for "swadeshi" has been gained in the important branch of agriculture relating to the selection of seed. Here again it has been found that the West has little to give to the East. "All our experiments," says Mr. Smith, "go to prove that most seed brought from outside India cannot compete with some local variety that we have already in the country." Mauritius sugar-canes, for instance, cannot compete with local canes, because they are not so well adapted to combat drought and flood, insect pests, pigs, and jackals. And in the same way Indian varieties of oats, wheat, paddy, and maize have "always proved themselves better than foreign varieties." These conclusions, which the Agricultural Department have reached after careful observation and experiment are welcome because it is obvious that they tend greatly to simplify the task of agricultural reform. If costly foreign implements and imported seed were essential in order to advance the prosperity of Indian agriculture, there would be little prospect of improvement for many years to come, for the cultivator is both poor and conservative. But if the present implements will serve, and if the improvement of seed depends mainly on bringing fresh supplies from other parts of the country, the main requirements of good agriculture are already secured, or at least no difficulty exists which cannot be removed by the intelligence and energy of the agricultural classes, under skilled direction. The chief problem left is that of enriching the soil, the poverty of which is now one of the great impediments in the way of more successful results. "In this Province" says Mr. Smith, "we are not far wrong when we state that we are bordering on the irreducible minimum, so far as plant food is concerned." Progress is hampered by the great variety of soil even in the same village, each requiring different treatment, and by the poverty of the people, which leads them to use cowdung, one of the most valuable of general manures, for fuel. But the energy and scientific attainments of the Department, aided by the co-operation of local agricultural Associations, may be expected to overcome even these difficulties in the course of time.

INDIA'S COAL.

THE "SIND GAZETTE":—Special interest attaches to a Note which has just been issued by the Commercial Intelligence Department on the production and consumption of coal in India. A perusal of this important Note reveals the fact that in 1878 the total weight of coal raised in India amounted to 1,615,210 tons. In 1907 it had risen to 11,147,339 tons or just eleven times as much. In 1878 the only fields worked were the Raniganj and Giridih fields in Bengal and the mines in the Central Provinces. The Raniganj field held the first place as regards production up to 1906, but is now second with an output of 3,981,659 tons or 35·7 per cent. of the total production of the Indian mines. Jherria, which was opened in 1893, had the largest production in 1907, viz. 5,179,185 tons or 46·5 per cent. of the total. The Daltonganj field was opened in 1901, its persent production is 81,873 tons. Outside Bengal the most important mines are those at Singareni in the Nizam's territory. Work was begun here in 1887, and progress has been more rapid than in any place ontside Bengal. The Omaria mine in the Rewa State in Central India was started in 1884. Its progress was steady up to the year 1903, when the maximum production of 193,277 tons was reached. Since then there has been a slight decline. In the Central Provinces the Mohpani mine was opened in 1860 and the Warora mine in 1871. The production in the Central Provinces reached its maximum in 1902 (196,981 tons). Since then the output has decreased considerably, and the Government mines at Warora which produced 123,015 tons out of 147,265 tons in the Central Provinces in 1905, were shut down in 1906. On the other hand, the production at Bellarpur showed a large expansion last year, and the output of the Pench Valley mines has been rapidly increasing.

With regard to the destination of coal produced in this country and of that imported from abroad we learn that Calcutta uses Bengal coal exclusively. Bombay City gets its supplies by sea from Bengal and from foreign countries in the proportion of 4 to 1, partly for its own consumption and partly for diffusion throughout the Bombay Presidency, which also receives considerably by rail from Bengal and the Nizam's territory. Sind and Madras import most of their coal by sea, but the latter province also draws part of its supply from the Nizam's territory. Eastern Bengal and Assam, the United Provinces, Central Provinces, and Central India import the bulk of the coal they require by rail and river from Bengal. Half the coal consumed in the Punjab comes direct from Bengal and the other half through Karachi. Mysore gets its coal through the Madras ports—Burma uses Bengal coal, except 26,000 tons imported from abroad. Railways consume 3,474,000 tons. Bunkers account for 1,100,000 tons, and Jute mills for 667,000. A very significant fact is the advance in the total amount consumed by Railways. Twenty years ago the total consumption of coal was a little over three quarter of a million tons, of which foreign coal made up one-third. Ten years ago the total consumption was 1·4 million tons, and the Indian coal represented more than 95 per cent. In 1907 the total consumption was about 3,4 million tons and Indian coal represented nearly 98 per cent. The railway consumption of Indian coal averaged 33 per cent. of the total quantity of coal produced in India in the ten years ending 1897, and 30 per cent in the ten years ending 1907. The consumption of fuel on railways has not decreased so much as might have been expected during this period, and in 1907 was 189,448 tons as compared with 322,236 tons in 1888. Wood is still used in considerable quantities on the North-Western, Burma, and Madras and Southern Mahratta Railways.

The price of Indian coal may be taken as Rs.3-8 per ton at the pit's mouth. This is lower than the corresponding price of any coal in the world. This is largely due to the fact that Indian collieries are of comparatively recent origin, so that the working is not complicated and in most cases the coal is worked near the surface. As compared with European countries labour is cheap. As compared with Welsh coal when we come to add on freight and other charges, we find that at Bombay this year Indian coal was selling at Rs. 16-6-0 per ton and Welsh at Rs. 22-3-0, whilst at Karachi the prices were Rs. 21-0-0, and Rs. 24-0-0 respectively. Closely connected with the price of the product in the mind of of the investor is the amount of capital employed. Joint-stock companies in Bengal numbered 64 on the 31st of March, 1907, representing a nominal capital at Rs. 4,00,78,500 and a paid up capital of Rs. 2,59,23,460. Madras had two companies with a nominal capital of Rs. 8,00,000. During the year ending March 31st 1908, 46 new companies were registered in Bengal with a nominal capital aggregating Rs. 2,83,60,000.

THE TERRITORIAL ARTILLERY.

THE "PIONEER":—Now that there is no stopping the Territorial field artillery experiment, most people are willing to recognise that the authorities had something on their side. The progress of the force is being watched with interest and hope by all save perhaps the indomitable pessimists of the "National Review." Such confidence can hardly, however, be extended to the organisation of Territorial mountain artillery for the Highland Division of the force. This is an experiment attended by even greater difficulties and obstacles, though we see that the "personnel" of these batteries has been steadily raised. In the first place the draught horse of commerce and the draught horse of artillery are practically the same. The same muscles and sinews are ready and trained for work in the one as in the other. In the same way the mysteries of draught and draught harness are understood by many in civil life. In making drivers and artillery horses out of the materials at disposal in civil life we are to a certain extent helped by the trade occupations of the country. But when in England we come to pack mules or ponies we are touching a different question. The horse or mule takes a long training before he will permit any load, far less a gun load, on his back. There are no civilian pack animals to indent on, and there is no one used to pack saddlery and its intricacies. It was this deficiency that prevented the use of pack transport in South Africa, though clearly much better suited to small columns than the lumbering trains of waggons by which they were impeded. Thus the whole question of training mountain artillerymen is more difficult that that of training, up to a point ordinary gunners and drivers. Again, so far as is known there is not a supply of mules in England or Scotland that would furnish such a force of artillery. It will therefore be extremely interesting to all who know anything of mountain artillery to see how these difficulties will be solved. As regards their employment, when formed, it is absurd to suppose that they shall be used in the Highlands. There is a growing belief in the value of pack artillery for the close support of the infantry both in attack and defence, because it is recognised that this form of artillery can alone hope to move about under fire, and give that close moving support as distinct from mere fire support that is now accepted as essential. Shielded field guns can live within close infantry range, but once "plante la" cannot move. The modern apostle of the creed that pack artillery should support infantry closely when horsed artillery cannot is Major K. K. Knap whose papers on the subject have been closely studied. It is, however, no new idea, for in the days of darkness it was often put forward by thinking men, and as constantly disregarded. In South Africa, where our pack artillery had a chance of proving its usefulness on ordinary terrain, it was so poorly armed that it was almost useless. Apart also from its value on an ordinary terrain, it is probably the case that the General Staff have thought that a reserve of pack artillery and its cult in England might be useful if it should become necessary once again to extemporise pack artillery for service abroad. The mountain battery and depot at Newport were done away with when a battery was wanted to complete the heavy artillery, while the one that had formerly been in South Africa and later in Egypt was also converted.

KARACHI PORT DUES.

THE "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE":—A Karachi correspondent writes:—Three steamers, the "Clydesdale" the "Lord Kelvin" and the "Iran," have been lying up in Karachi harbour some months, owing to the depression of trade. They were paying Rs. 15 each, per diem, for their moorings, and in view of the quantity they were taking they demanded a reduction in the rate. The Port Trustees were willing to reduce the rate in the circumstances, but the permission of the Commissioner-in-Sind was refused: Reduced charges in the case of steamers lying up for long periods are customary in most ports. Whoever is responsible for the form of the letter sent by the Port Trust to the Commissioner-in-Sind on this subject, no one not previously acquainted with the facts could possibly glean them from that document. The Commissioner-in-Sind seems to have been led to suppose that the proposition was to reduce the mooring fees of "all" steamers, working and non-working, and he was undoubtedly right to refuse to sanction such a proposal. The three steamers have now gone to anchor outside Port limits, and for their present moorings the Port Trust can claim nothing. It is difficult to see how this pays the steamers. They can hardly be making sufficient saving on their mooring fees to make up for the increased insurance they will have to pay for lying outside Port limits. Their action, however, stands as a practical protest against the management of Port affairs by a District Magistrate.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF SALSETTE.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind":—We are glad that the Government has appointed a special officer to go into the whole problem of opening up Salsette Island, with the view of its further development for suburban residences. The most important question to be solved is in connexion with agricultural land which will be utilised for building purposes in the future. Land values are a fluctuating factor and need immense amount of consideration in every country. In India the question is still surrounded with many elements. And though they have been at the solution of the problem for many a year nothing definite has been done. At the best the policy adopted is of a vaccilating character. One set of revenue officials lay down one set of propositions which another set sweeps away. This kind of game has been continually going on and it seems to be endless. One important factor is invariably neglected. The people themselves are never thought of. They are never consulted. Such is the intensely grand motherly (rather step-motherly policy of the State in India. Is it a wonder if we find them constantly tinkering on an average every 15 or 20 years their "System" in reference to land? Be this as it may. We have now so level-headed a statesman as Sir G. Clarke at the head of Government. May we not appeal to him to take a new departure and adopt "a new policy," namely, that where the interests of large masses of people are concerned, and where, as in the contemplated inquiry into the future development of Salsette, the people's wants and requirements need to be carefully considered, that "expert popular opinion" will be uniformly consulted. Why should "an official" alone "be appointed to enquire into this Salsette affair? Cannot the Government appoint a joint consultant who may be well acquainted with the land question in Salsette and who can advise the Government on matters affecting popular interests in the matter?

DEATH OF THE GAEKWAR'S HEIR.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind":—The premature death of Prince Futtehsing the heir-apparent to the throne of the Gaekwar of Baroda is universally regretted. An educated and enlightened Maharaja as H. H. Sayajirao is, it was to be expected that he would give the best and most finished education to his son so as to fit him for the performance of his duties as a ruler in course of time. He was sent to Oxford and had also the benefit of travel over Europe. The Young Prince thus came back well equipped, but indifferent health seemed to have greatly crippled him from performing his princely duties under the egis of his statesman father and at last he has prematurely passed away to the intense grief of his parents and the subjects of Baroda. The death is most lamentable and a shock to the great house of Baroda, but H. H. the Gaekwar will know how to bear it with fortitude. In common with all Bombay and Gujerat, and Kathiawar also, we offer our sincere condolence to the Maharaja and the members of his family.

The "Gujerat Mitra":—The promature and sad death of Prince Fatehsingrao, heir-apparent to the throne of Baroda, on Monday last has cast a gloom not only in this Presidency but all over India where the present ruler of Baroda has been widely known as an enlightened and model Prince. It was only two short months ago that H. H. Sir Siyajirao's subjects vied with each other in demonstrating their joy and pleasure at the birth of a son and heir to the heir-apparent of Baroda, and now they weep and mourn the premature end of Prince Fatehsingrao whom the Fates have snatched away just when a career of usefulness had opened before him as the heir to the "gadi" of Gaekwar. Sir Siyajirao had had a most anxious time of it these last few weeks when the Prince lay prostate with an illness which in spite of the best medical aid, was to terminate so fatally. Prince Fatehsingrao dies very young almost in the flush of youth—for he was only twenty-six, and genuine and widespread is the grief felt in consequence everywhere in this Presidency where the Gaekwar is known as a popular and intelligent ruler of large sympathies and much culture.

THE TRANSVAAL CRISIS.

The "Rast Goftar":—The Asiatic problem is reaching a denouement in the Transvaal owing to the firm attitude of the Indian residents in the matter of their registration. The question has aroused such intense feelings that the Indians have combined to a man, Hindus, Parsis and Mahomedans, in a powerful combination, and are resisting official coercion by means of strong passive resistance. Under the circumstances compromise with the Government is out of the question, and the hopes of the Indians for an improved situation now lie in Imperial intercession on their behalf. In their futile efforts to smother agitation the authorities have taken to excessive measures, and transgressors of the law are visited with severe penalties. The Indians have made a bonfire of their certificates of voluntary registration, and in their struggle for independence they have the strong support of their leaders who have valiantly stood their ground. Meanwhile messages have been wired to political associations in this country and to responsible statesmen in England. Sir M. M. Bhownaggree is reported by Reuter to have addressed Mr. Smuts, the Colonial Secretary calling his attention to the great danger of the anti-Indian policy he and his collangues are pursuing. Lord Ampthill has taken up the cudgels for the Indians and has written to the Press supporting their case and rousing public opinion in their behalf. The Bombay Presidency Association has likewise dispatched a telegraphic message to Lord Morley, and we hope its example will be imitated by other political associations. The heavy penalties inflicted on Indians and the oppressive treatment to which they are subjected are now acquiring a scandalous repute for malignant persecution of docile and law-abiding citizens, and all eyes are now turned to Lord Morley and his collaborators in the Cabinet for redress.

The "Parsi":—There is little progress to record with regard to the Transvaal difficulty. The Parsi immigrant, Mr. Sorabji Shapoorji, who was deported recently, returned, and has been sentenced to three months' hard labour in default of paying a fine of fifty pounds. There have been one or two protest meetings in India, and a strongly-worded telegram has been sent to the Secretary of State for India. Unfortunately the Cabinet system affords an opportunity, which, judging by his silence even Lord Morley does not disdain to use, of shirking responsibility. The Colonial Secretary will not hear anything from India; the Secretary for India cannot interfere with the Colonial Office; and between these two office stools the Transvaal Indian falls to the ground. There would certainly be no harm in appealing to the King. His Majesty is, above all things, a constitutional monarch and cannot overrule his Ministers; but at the same time he is not a mere office-holder he has a strong sense of justice, and unrivalled tact. He is certainly as strong a man as any of the present ministry, and the direct appeal to Cæsar would undoubtedly be the best method of gaining whatever relief there is to be got from the present intolerable situation.

A WATER ENGINEER FOR BOMBAY.

The "Parsi":—The question of engaging a Water Engineer for the Bombay Municipality is still under discussion. The Corporation and the Government are agreed as to the disirability of engaging an expert to take sole charge, but disagree as to the best method of getting him. Government are inclined to supply the engineer themselves, pointing out the difficulty that the Corporation have in getting a good man for a period which he cannot regard as permanent employment; the Corporation naturally wish to retain this matter entirely in their own hands, and point out that though their terms are on a five years' basis, this has never prevented the practical permanency of the post in the case of suitable men. There is something to be said on both sides. The Corporation, of course, cannot engage a man for an infinite period—they might easily saddle themselves with an individual whose only efficiently performed duty would be the drawing of his salary. Expert engineers, too, (there is no disguising the fact) are inclined to fight shy of Indian municipalities. Both Calcutta and Bombay have experienced before now considerable difficulties in getting anybody to accept handsome salaries. It is the "parliamentary system" that they object to, and looking at the records of past discussions of both councils, one cannot, while acknowledging the faults of the gentlemen concerned, be surprised at their objections. Government engineers, on the other hand, are absolutely the servants of Government and are amenable to discipline; they pass through a term of probation when they join the service and there is no question thereafter of renewing agreements for a term of years. But the Government engineer has a long ladder of promotion to climb, while the municipal engineer is cock of the walk—which makes a wonderful difference to their attitude towards their employers.

MAHOMEDAN DEPUTATION TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

The "Rast Goftar":—It is a sign of the times that the Islam community of India should bestir itself for a protection of its rights whilst the rest of the population is struggling for general progress apart from questions of sectarian interest. The awakening, though late, is essential for its communal advancement, and in its first manifestation it is characterised by its exclusiveness. The Mahomedans have allowed other communities to steal a march over them in the national race course, and they have now to make up for the lost ground. The separatist movement which its promoters have started is capable of partial extenuation in that the community has just to begin whilst other races have advanced far afield. But the measures on which they look for a restoration of their lost prestige, are not calculated to make for a rapid and genuine progress. They have lost sight of the golden maxim "deserve and desire," and their movement.

The "Gujarati": His Excellency's reply to the address of the Deccan Moslem League was conciliatory, cautious and where necessary outspoken. Sir George Clarke welcomed the establishment of the Deccan Moslem League for the formulation and organization of Mahomedan public opinion. For our own part also we should welcome it none the less cordially, provided it aimed not at accentuating differences but at working hand in hand with the other communities in all questions of common interest. At the same time we can not shut our eyes to the fact that some of our Deccani friends, like some of our countrymen in Bengal, have easily got into the habit of thinking that their opinion is or ought to be the opinion of the Indian people and that their patriotism is the ideal pattern which deserves to be adopted by all. It is obvious that our Mahomedan countrymen if they will make it a point not to repeat the same blunder, will supply the necessary corrective to this self-complacent view. In dealing with the question of the representation of Mahomedans in the extended scheme of local self-government which the Government will shortly inaugurate. His Excellency pointed out that the circumstances in this Presidency were not similar to those in the Punjab and that the conditions of minorities in no country are so favourable as those which will be brought into existence in carrying out the proposed scheme. The tabular statesments which his Excellency has caused to be prepared showing the proportion of Mahomedan municipal councillors to the Mahomedan population and also to the Mahomedan electors will show that after all the position of the Mahomedans is not so unsatisfactory as is believed in certain quarters.

THE SEASON IN INDIA.

The Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 12th September give the following details:—

UNITED PROVINCES.

The rainfall of the week amounted to nearly 4 inches in Ballia and over 5 inches in Gorakhpur, Basti, Azamgarh, Ghazipur, Mirzapur and Naini Tal but a general break has set in since the middle of the week. Very little rain fell in the Meerut and Agra divisions; 6 districts recording no rain. The break has been beneficial in these divisions and in Bundelkhand, but in many of the eastern districts and practically all Oudh more rain is needed for late rice. In Bara Banki there is an urgent need of rain. Prospects of autumn crop are at present good almost everywhere and if the required rain is received at least a normal crops should be obtained. Weeding of autumn crops and ploughing of lands for spring crops continue and late rice is still being transplanted in places. The early autumn crops, maize sawan, kodon and early rice are being harvested but there has as yet been no general fall in prices. Maize is selling at 20 seers for the rupee. Cawnpore and 17 districts record lower prices than last week but a rise has taken place in Gorakhpur. Elsewhere prices are stationary. The condition of cattle is satisfactory though there is some sporadic cattle disease. Fodder and water are sufficient.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—All relief operations have now been practically closed though a number of persons are still shown on gratuitous relief in 17 districts until the period of the valedictory dole ends and a few poor-houses remain open. There are now no indications of distress. The general health of the people is satisfactory except for the prevalence of malaria which in some districts is of a severe type. Cholera also continues in several districts. The numbers of relief are:—On relief works 46; on aided works 112; on gratuitous relief 272,354; in poor-houses 1,269; total 273,781. The largest total figures are:—Kheri 64,360; Gonda 40,369; Bahraich 34,163. Prices:—Garhwal 5 1-2; Mirzapur 3 to 11; Bundelkhand 9 3-16 to 10; elsewhere 11 to 14 1-2 seers per rupee.

PUNJAB.

Light to moderate rain fell in all districts except Gurgaon, Ferozepore and Multan where no rain was received. Prices of food-grains are still high. Wheat, as compared with last week, is slightly rising in Rohtak, Gurgaon, Ludhiana, Mianwali and Multan; falling in Delhi and Amritsar and is unchanged elsewhere. Ploughings for and sowings of certain spring crops are in progress in some districts. The condition and prospects of standing crops are generally good. Crops on low-lying lands have been damaged by heavy rains and by floods in Ferozepore, Sialkot and Multan and by rats in Gujranwala. Cattle are generally in good condition. Green grass is plentiful throughout the Province. There are no complaints regarding the water-supply.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

Rain fell all over the Province ranging from 14 cents at Bannu to 9-12 inches at Charsadda. Autumn sowings are practically finished. The general condition of standing crops on irrigated and unirrigated areas is average and the outturn is expected to be the same. Picking of cotton and reaping of rice have commenced in the Peshawar district. The peeshogai insect reported before is still damaging autumn crops in certain villages in the Peshawar tahsil. Pasturage and water are sufficient. Irrigation from Government canals has been stopped in the Charsadda and Mardan tahsils. There is some irrigation by river inundation and from the Paharpur canal in the Dera Ismail Khan District. Floods in rivers are generally diminishing. The public health is generally good but cholera is still prevalent in the tahsils of Mardan, Charsadda and Swabi and seasonal fever in almost the whole of the Peshawar district. The condition of cattle is generally fair except in several villages of tahsils Noshera, Mardan, Peshawar, Marwat, and Dera Ismail Khan and at Bannu. Prices of food-grains are stationary. Prices:—wheat 9 3-4 to 12 3-4; gram 10 1-4 to 13; maize 9 15-16 to 17 and bajra 11 to 14 1-2 seers per rupee.

RAJPUTANA.

The rainfall during the week was:—Bikaner 3 inches 62 cents; Hill tracts of Mewar 48 cents and slight rain in Banswara, Partabgarh, Shahpura and Dholpur. Standing crops are improving in Haraoti and Tonk and are on the whole doing well or fairly well in other places expect that the condition of maize and bajra is still bad in Sirohi, Hill tracts and the Merwara district. The condition of cattle is generally good. Pasturage and fodder are sufficient. Prices show a tendency to rise in Bikaner, Partabgarh and Kishangarh but have fallen by 3-4 seer in Ajmer and by 1 1-2 seers in Karauli.

CENTRAL INDIA.

The rainfall during the week was general. Weeding operations are in progress. Sowing of til has commenced in Bhopal. Lands are being prepared for spring crops in Gwalior, Baghelkhand, Malwa and Bhopawar. Crops have been slightly damaged by excessive rain in parts of Gwalior, Indore, Malwa and Bhopawar. Agricultural stock is fair to good. Cattle disease is prevalent in parts of Indore, Bhopal, Bundelkhand and Bhopawar. Prices have fallen slightly in Ratlam and are high but steady elsewhere.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—Relief works have been closed in Manpur. Prices are constant. The numbers on relief are:—Rewa—on works 826; on gratuitous relief 1,019; total 1,845. Indore State—on works nil; on gratuitous relief 2,073. In the Gwalior Residency area—on works 45; on gratuitous relief 17. Bundelkhand figures have not been received but the numbers, if any, are small. Grand total on works 871; on gratuitous relief 3,109; on both kinds of relief 3,980.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Moderate rain was received intermittently during the week. The principal falls (in inches) were:—Narsinghpur and Wardha 7; Nagpur 6; Seoni and Chanda 4; Bhandara and Drug 3; elsewhere the quantity received ranged from 2 inches in Betul to 20 cents in Buldana. Sowings of til and kutki still continue in Jubbulpore, Narsinghpur Wardha, Balaghat and the Vindhyan districts. Weeding of autumn crops and preparation of land for winter sowings are in progress throughout the Provinces but operations have been retarded to some extent owing to continuous rain in Hoshangabad, Wardha, Nagpur and Mandla. Continuous rain has slightly damaged crops in Wardha, Chanda, Bhandara, Amraoti and Yeotmal and a clear break would be welcome; otherwise the condition of standing crops is generally good and prospects are favourable. Harvesting of minor crops is in progress in Damoh, Mandla, Narsinghpur, Hoshagabad, Nimar, Betul and Chhindwara. Rice and kodon are in ear in Damoh. Fodder and water are adequate. Agricultural stock is generally in good condition except in Bhandara where high mortality is reported in places for want of fodder, Prices:—The price of wheat rose in Mandla and fell in Betul by 1-4 seer per rupee. Wheat became dearer by 1-2 seer in Seoni. The price of rice in Balaghat and Rajpur rose by 1-2 and 1-4 seer respectively. Juar became cheaper in Amraoti by 1-2 seer and in Buldana by 1 seer; elsewhere prices of staple food-grains remained fairly steady.

Feudatory States.—Light to moderate rain was received during the week. The rainfall measured in inches was:—Khairagarh 6; Kawardha 3; Korea 2 and Sirguja and Raj-Nandgaon 2 each; elsewhere the quantity received did not exceed 1 inch. Weeding is in progress. Preparation of land for sowing of spring crops continues. Insect pests and excessive moisture have injured crops slightly in Kawarda; otherwise the condition of crops is generally good. Fodder and water are sufficient. Wheat in Sirguja and rice in Sarangarh fell by 2 seers and wheat became dearer by 1 seer in Kanker.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—During the week the rainfall was light. Frequent intervals of sunshine have done much good but a longer break is still desirable. Preparation of land for spring sowings has commenced. Standing crops are good except for some slight damage from caterpillars and excessive rain but the damage crops are recovering gradually. Distress has now begun to abate. The numbers on village relief works in Damoh have risen but those on gratuitous relief have declined further owing to the expansion of agricultural operations rendered possible by a short break and the harvesting of early millets. Numbers on ordinary Public Works Department contract works and on the Itarsi, Nagpur Railway continue steady. Weaver relief has slightly expanded. The condition of cattle is good. Fodder and water are sufficiant. Relief measures are adequate. Prices are steady. The numbers on relief are:—on works 883; weavers 15,666; on gratuitous relief 25,007; total 41,561.

The Bombay report has already appeared.

The number of persons on relief was 372.459, a decrease of 50,415.

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A HOSPITAL NURSE

Nervous Disorders, Exhaustion, Overwrought Nerves—

Over and over again clever and capable people find themselves without a scrap of energy to do the work that is offered them, and this actually was the predicament of a skilled and experienced hospital nurse, who tells us she was so prostrated by nervous exhaustion and overwork, that had it not been for the abundant energy and nerve force she derived from Phosferine, she must have refused a most desirable appointment. Our correspondent states that whenever she feels her work getting 'too much' for her she braces up her system with a course of Phosferine; such an assurance from a trained hospital nurse is practical evidence of the unfailing efficacy of Phosferine in all nervous disorders. There is proof—absolute *proof*, from the Royal Families of Europe, proof from great doctors like Dr. Gordon Stables, M.D., C.M., from famous singers like Caruso, athletes so renowned as C. B. Fry and Apollo, proof final and conclusive that whatever nervous disorder they suffered from, Phosferine *cured* it, however exhausted the system was, Phosferine *recreated* and *increased* their energy and vitality.

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A Hospital Nurse writes:—"On several occasions I have derived great benefit from taking Phosferine. The last time after nursing a near relation through a long and trying illness, I was thoroughly exhausted and run down, and the slightest exertion made me painfully tired, but even one bottle of Phosferine worked wonders, the distressing symptoms disappeared, and I can now walk miles without experiencing any feeling of fatigue or weakness. In other respects I have found Phosferine an excellent tonic and restorative for overwrought nerves, and in any derangement of the nervous system it is a remedy that I can confidently rely upon to fulfil all that it claims to accomplish. Particularly for the long hours and careful attention that I must necessarily devote to my cases, the best preparation is a course of Phosferine, as in this way I obtain sufficient energy to carry out the most exacting work without feeling any ill effects."—April 29, 1908. (Name and address on request).

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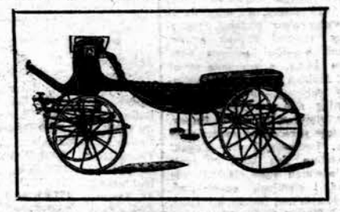

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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

LAND IN DISPUTE AT SEWRI.

Mr. Justice Russell's Decree Confirmed.

In the Appeal Court on the Original Side of the Bombay High Court yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor finally heard an appeal in which Moledina Umar was the appellant and defendant; and Dorabji Jamsetji Tata and his brother Ruttonji, as executors of the late Mr. J. N. Tata, were the respondents and plaintiffs. Mr. Bahadurji and Mr. H. C. Koyaji, instructed by Messrs. Mehta and Dadachanji, appeared for the appellant; while Mr. Robertson and Mr. Padshah, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusji, Dinsha and Co., appeared for the respondents. This was an appeal from a judgment of the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell delivered, on the 20th December last, in favour of the plaintiffs in respect of certain lands at Sewri.

Mr. Justice Russell, in the course of his judgment, said, that if there was any one man who could have thrown light upon what was the real connection, if any, of Jacob Jan Mahomed with the plots 11—2315 and 4—2316, and also the other two plots in the suit, it was this man Ahmed, the executor of Jacob. Under Sec. 114, Clause G., of the Evidence Act, therefore, the Judge was entitled to draw every inference against the defendant, in consequence of the absence of this witness; and he did so accordingly. The defendant's case wholly failed. Plaintiffs were entitled to the compensation money due from the Port Trust, Rs. 1,481 which the defendant had received in respect of so much land that was sold. Plaintiffs were entitled to the possession of vacant land, situate between Sewri and Vadala Roads, admeasuring 447 square yards, bearing Collector's survey No. 4—2316; the other lands of survey Nos., to which the plaintiffs were entitled, were 4—2325; 3—2332; and 11—2315. They were all situated about the same locality as the first plot. Decree was given for the plaintiffs with costs, including costs of investigation of title, and searches previous to suit, as to which no evidence had been given.

Appellant-defendant averred, in his grounds of appeal, among other points taken by him, that the lands in suit never belonged to Hari Govind Thakore; the claims of Thakore, and his alleged heirs, were not barred by the Law of Limitation. Defendant was a "bona fide" purchaser for value. The lands were in exclusive presession of Jacob Jan Mahomed, and his heirs, for more than twelve years prior to the suit; the onus to prove title did not shift on the defendant at any time.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, in disposing of the appeal, said that the suit had been brought by the plaintiff-respondents, for claiming ownership and possession of the lands in dispute; and for getting possession of the amount awarded as compensation by the Collector for the part of the lands, required by Government for a public purpose, under the Land Acquisition Act. As regarded the point of the payment of consideration for the land, Mr. Justice Russell said that he looked upon the evidence on that point with some suspicion. It would not be safe to draw any such inference or conclusion on mere suspicious circumstances against a party, in the absence of evidence that the transaction was of a fraudulent character. Much more stronger evidence, than was on record, would be necessary for the purpose. For the purposes of the merits of this case however, this point was immaterial. The case was one, in which it would be difficult for the Appeal Court Judges to differ from the learned Judge in the Court below.

Mr. Justice Batchelor wanted to add a few words on two points. He said, the first of these points was, that Jacob Jan Mahomed's protest of 1889 had been successful in preventing the transfer of these lands in the name of Hari Raghoba; or, subsequently, of the plaintiffs. This circumstance, however, was susceptible of a very easy answer; for, when it was found as a fact, as it was now found as a fact, that Hari Ragoba was then in actual possession, no particular stimulus existed to urge him to interfere in a matter, which he might well have regarded as a merely useless and harassing formality. He had put his acquiescence on the ground, that he was suffering from liver disease. Were that interpreted as meaning nothing more than prolonged laziness they would be very near the true explanation of the matter. The second point was that the plaintiffs had made no appearance in the proceedings taken by the Collector for the acquisition of the lands. There again the circumstance appeared to indicate more suspicion than it would really bear upon examination. For, it was nobody's case that the plaintiffs had fabricated this claim after the institution of the proceedings; that being so, the only reasonable explanation of the plaintiff-respondents' non-appearance was the simple and straightforward explanation offered by them, that they had no notice of those proceedings. The learned Judge (Mr. Justice Batchelor) added a word upon the relative importance of the evidence as to possession, tendered respectively on behalf of the plaintiff-respondents and the defendant-appellant. That evidence was, at the Bar, subjected to such exhaustive analysis and criticism, that detailed reference to it was not necessary: he desired, however, to place upon record his opinion, that while the evidence upon this point in the plaintiff-respondents' favour was clear, respectable, and convincing the defendant-appellant's evidence upon this point was the reverse. The decree was confirmed with costs: and the appeal dismissed.

DISPUTED CLAIMS TO A FIXED DEPOSIT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Knight, presiding in the Bombay High Court yesterday, heard the suit brought by Valibai, widow of Jaitha Kuppoor, against the firm of Hansa Narronji, in which the plaintiff prayed that the defendants be directed to pay to her the sum of Rs. 2,000 with such interest as may have accrued due from the date of the deposit of the amount with the defendants. Mr. Baptista and Mr. Bhandarker instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co. appeared for the plaintiff. The Hon. Mr. Setalvad and Mr. H. C. Koyaji instructed by Messrs. Tyebji Dyabhoy and Co. appeared for the defendants.

The plaint stated that, on the 11th February 1897, the plaintiff jointly with her sister-in-law Champabai, widow of Mitha Kuppoor a deceased brother of the plaintiff's husband, deposited with the defendants the sum of Rs. 2,000 upon the terms that the same was to be held as a deposit by the defendants' firm, and was to be repaid by them with such interest as might accrue due thereon to the plaintiff and Champa on their jointly applying for payment, but they were not to pay the same to the one in the absence of the other. At the time of the deposit the defendants gave a receipt for the money deposited. Disputes subsequently arose between the plaintiff and Champa, which were pending for a long time, and were amicably settled by a writing dated 29th September 1905 executed by Champa to the plaintiff, by which Champa released her claim to the deposit in favour of the plaintiff. Champa died in January 1906, and the plaintiff had since called upon the defendants for the said sum of Rs. 2,000. The defendants admitted the deposit, but alleged that the amount was included in a subsequent account or acknowledgment executed by them, and the plaintiff had assigned the debt under such acknowledgment to Champa. The plaintiff said such allegation of the defendants was untrue.

The defendants, by their written statement, said there never was a firm of the name of Hansa Narronji against whom the plaintiff had brought this suit. One Hansa Narronji, who died many years ago, was during his life-time a partner of the firm of Jootha Narronji. The plaintiff, who was fully aware of this, made a demand on the latter firm for the monies she claimed in this suit, and considerable correspondence ensued on such demand. In spite of this, she filed this suit against the firm of Hansa Narronji. The writing on which the plaintiff based her claim was given by Hansa Narronji personally. Even if it be held that the transaction was of the said firm, it was merged in the subsequent transactions. Champabai died on the 9th March 1906, having before her death made a gift of the amount due under the acknowledgement to one Nothiji Abhaji and his minor son Vajingji. Nothiji, on behalf of the minor filed a suit against the firm; and a decree was passed in the suit on certain terms. The firm, in pursuance of the decree, paid into the Prothonotary's office Rs. 3,433-10-6. One Jugjivan Raisey had attached the decree to recover his claim of Rs. 1,200 against the deceased Champabai. Defendants submitted that, under the above circumstances, there was no subsisting claim of the plaintiff against them.

The hearing was proceeded with.

EXECUTION OF A DECREE.

In the High Court, Appellate Side, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Scott, Chief Justice, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton, disposed of, in second appeal, a suit instituted by Gopal Subaya Shambhog and another, original defendants and appellants, against the original plaintiffs and respondents, Mengesh Manjunathaya in connection with an order allowing the execution of a decree passed in 1888. Mr. Nilakanta Almaram appeared for the appellants; the respondents being represented by Mr. Sumitra.

The original suit was decided by the Subordinate Judge of Kumta, who ordered that the execution of the decree should be proceeded. In appeal, the District Judge of Kanara, dismissed it with costs. Against this decision, an appeal was admitted in the High Court, and their Lordships observed that the question before them was, whether an order, allowing execution of a decree obtained on the 17th January 1888 to proceed, should be allowed to stand. It is contended, on behalf of the appellants, that under the provisions of Section 230 of the Civil Procedure Code, the application for execution upon which the order has been made, is barred by limitation. That section provides that where an application to execute a decree for the payment of money or delivery of other property has been made under this section and granted, no subsequent application to execute the same decree shall be granted after the expiration of twelve years from any of the following dates, namely, the date of the decree sought to be enforced or of the decree, if any, on appeal affirming the same. In the present case, the application was made more than 12 years after the decree on appeal affirming the original decree. Their Lordships said they cannot from the previous proceedings find that any application to execute the decree had been granted before. Applications have been made and applications have been registered, but no order has ever been made for execution of the decree. Under Section 245 of the Code, it will be apparent that admission of an application is by no means the same thing as granting the application. The third clause of that section says "when the application is admitted the Court shall enter in the register of the suit, a note of the application and the date on which it was made, and shall order execution of the decree according to the nature of the application." The order is not to be made until after the registration; it is something different, and in addition to the registration, and no order for execution has ever been made prior to the date of the order now subject of appeal. It appears, however, that from the date of the decision in appeal affirming the original decree, a series of application have been made, each within three years of the proceeding application, which have kept alive the right of the judgment debtor to executive a decree. Their Lordships therefore held that the application was not barred under Section 230 of the Civil Procedure Code. The appeal was accordingly dismissed with costs.

POLICE COURT.

ALLEGED ASSAULT.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. B. Lang, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Commander J. D. Andrews, master of the s.s. "Delhi," appeared to prosecute Hasan Ranga and Kooshia Ferroo, Pathan firemen on board the steamer, and Fathi Mian and Mahomedali Kala, coal-trimmers, on a charge of causing hurt to Mr. MacLeod, the fourth engineer. The case was remanded.

THEFT.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. B. Lang, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Hassan charged Hasanali Abdul Ali and Kasamali Hasamali, two Bohras, with burglary and theft. It appeared from evidence that one Karimbhoy Adamji, a Bohra resident of 1st Cooper Street, left Bombay for Surat on the 2nd July. On his return to Bombay he found a silver chain, silver studs and a quantity of wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 901, missing. The accused were arrested on suspicion and a lot of the stolen property was recovered from different Marwaris. Both the accused were convicted. The first accused was sentenced to three months' and the second, who was an old offender, to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

COCAINE PROSECUTION.

Before Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, Mr. Kuverji Darashah, Divisional Excise Inspector, charged Mahanabadin Bendu, a Mahomedan residing in Mazagon, with selling and possessing cocaine without a license from the Collector of Bombay. Mr. Athavle, Pleader, defended the accused. On the night of the 9th instant the accused sold cocaine to one Ramdas, when Mr. Kuverji arrested him. His place was next searched and a quantity of the drug, about 69 grains, was found in the room. The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to ten days' rigorous imprisonment for selling the drug, and fined Rs. 75 for possessing it. In default of payment of the fine he was sentenced to fifteen days further imprison-

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the Proceedings of a Special Meeting of the Trustee for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, held on the 8th September :—

Read the following letter from the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts, dated 3rd September.

With reference to Section 89 of the City o Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, I have the honour to forward herewith for submission to Government and publication in the "Bombay Government Gazette" the General Balance Sheet (with appendices A to H) of the Improvement Trust for the year ended 31st March 1908, duly certified as correct. An audit note on the accounts of the half-year brought under audit will follow.

Resolution.—The accounts with the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts' report thereon, stating that they have been examined and found correct, should be forwarded to Government, and an abstract thereof should be published in the "Bombay Government Gazette" and sent to the President of the Corporation as required by Section 89 of the Act.

Considered, with reference to Trustees' Resolution, dated 13th August 1901, the following correspondence:

(a) Letter to the Secretary to Government, General Department, dated 5th August.

I have the honour to refer to letter from Government, of the 1st August 1901, agreeing to the proposal of the Trustees to insert in their form of leases of lands comprised in Schedule C to the Bombay Improvement Act (1898), a covenant enabling lessees to remove, during the last 6 months of their term, any buildings erected by them.

It is proposed to extend this concession to lessees of plots on the reclaimed area comprised in the Board's Colaba Reclamation Scheme, but the Board are advised that it is desirable in the first instance to get the approval of Government to this course as the letter referred to above does not specifically cover the leases of lands on reclamations—Schedule E. I have accordingly to ask that Government will be pleased to accord the neeessary approval.

(b) Letter from the Secretary to Government, General Department, No. 5287, dated 25th August :—

With reference to your letter dated the 5th instant, I am directed to state that Government approve of the proposal to insert in the form of leases of lands comprised in Schedule E to the City of Bomby Improvement Act, 1898, a covenant enabling lessees to remove during the last six months of their term any buildings erected by them.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

PROPOSED MARINE DRIVE LINE ABANDONED.

Considered, with reference to Trustees' Resolution, dated 28th November 1905, the following correspondence :—

(a). Letter from the Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department, Railway Branch, dated 15th November 1907 :—

With reference to the correspondence ending with my letter, dated 23rd December 1905, relative to the contraction of the proposed overbridge across the B. B. and C. I. Railway south of the Marine Lines Station, I am directed to forward, for the information of the Trustees, copy of a memo, from the Chief Engineer, late Western Command, Military Works, dated 1st June 1907, and of its accompaniment and to state that Government consider that the cost of making good the interference with the Military property in the Marine Battalion Lines by the straight eastern approach to be undertaken by the Trustees, i.e., from the point where the 1st Marine Street ends to the Framji Cowaji Institute must form par of the Trustees' Street Scheme and should be borne by that Scheme.

As stated in para 10 of this Department letter to the President of the Municipal Corporation, No. 3472, dated 23rd December 1905, the cost of pulling down and rebuilding the northern end of Regimental Hospital and the Medical Assistant's quarters will have to be met by the Corporation.

2. As the Railway authorities are prepared to commence the construction of the overbridge as soon as the revised designs for it are ready, I am to suggest for the consideration of the Trustees the desirability of their pushing on with their Street Scheme.

Memo. from the Chief Engineer, late Western Command, dated 1st June 1907, to the Secretary to Government, P. W. D., Railway Branch, forwarding copy of the following letter, dated 23rd May 1907, from the Quarter-Master-General in India, to the General Commanding Western Command, Poona.

I am directed by the Commander-in-Chief to acknowledge the receipt of the correspondence ending with Western Command, letter dated 16th February 1907, relative to the construction of a bridge over the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway at the Marine Lines, Bombay.

It is stated that the eastern approach to the bridge will encroach on the northern part of the Regimental Hospital compound and the ground of the Marine Battalion Lines, and will necessitate the pulling down and reconstruction of the northern end of the hospital and rebuilding of the Hospital Assistant's quarters in the hospital compound as well as three huts in the lines. The Bombay Government are however willing to replace the buildings affected, and you propose, with the approval of the Commander-in-Chief, to inform the local Government that there is no military objection to the bridge being built as proposed.

In reply I am to say that on the conditions that,

(i) suitable sites are provided for the buildings to be demolished, and

(ii) that no expense whatever is incurred to military funds, His Excellency agrees to the slight encroachment on the military land shown in the plan accompanying your letter quoted above, and approves of the Bombay Government being informed as you propose.

(b) Letter to the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, dated 20th November 1907:

With reference to your letter, dated 15th instant, regarding the proposed Marine Lines overbridge and particularly to para, 2 thereof, I have the honour to remark that the first point to be settled is the question of the suggested Marine drive along the Kennedy Sea Face. If that is not constructed the proposed bridge would be useless and I understand that the Municipality have not as yet had the matter definitely before them as it has been complicated by rumours of a possible extension of the area towards the West by further reclamation which would after the position of a "Marine" drive of that front.

Further, apart from this, the experience of last monsoon when the Kennedy Sea Face was under water for several weeks and considerable damage was done to the crib work of the retaining wall, raises the question whether the construction of a read along that front is desirable until a proper sea wall of sufficient height is constructed all along to protect the area from 'green' seas at all events. I have this question under consideration and shall probably bring it shortly before the Improvement Trust Board.

As regards the Board's Street Scheme in connection with the proposed Bridge it is a Scheme which apart from the Bridge would be of great value and were the construction of the Bridge to be indefinitely postponed it is possible the Board might take it up and complete it as an ordinary road from Queen's Road to the Framjee Cowasji Institute. But this would involve expense for storm-water drains and pipe sewers, lighting and paving which the Board would not be willing to incur if there is any chance of the Bridge being soon constructed.

The whole question therefore appears to me to hinge on the suggested Marine Drive and that again on the possibility of further reclamation being undertaken within a reasonable period. A Special (Confidential) Committee has reported on this latter matter and their report is understood to be now before Government. I would suggest accordingly a reference to the P. W. D., and pending a settlement of these questions, that the idea of constructing the proposed bridge be placed in abeyance.

(c) Memo. from the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, dated 2nd September 1908, forwarding the following copy of his letter to the President, Municipal Corporation :—

Adverting to your letter, dated the 5th August 1908, intimating, with reference to the proposed overbridge across the B. B. & C. I. Railway, south of the Marine Lines Station, that the Corporation cannot at present arrive at any decision on the question of the construction of a road along the Kennedy Sea Face in connection with the overbridge I am directed to state that in the circumstances Government have decided that the construction of the overbridge must be abandoned for the present.

Resolution to be recorded.

THE CORPORATION AND TRUST ROADS.

Considered, with reference to item 4 of the proceedings of the Board, dated 4th August, the following correspondence in the matter of the proposed arrangement for taking over Trust roads by the Municipal Commissioner :—

Letter to the Municipal Commissioner, dated 13th August.

With reference to your letter, dated 6th ultimo forwarding a copy of Corporation Resolution, dated 25th June last, I have the honour to say that the Land Committee of my Board are of opinion that it would assist towards a settlement of the subject if you and I were to come to an agreement in the matter in the first instance.

With this in view I desire to remark in the first place that it appears to me advisable that when one of the Board's new streets is ready to be handed over for maintenance to the Municipality, the inspection should be conduced personally by the Executive Engineer, Municipality and the Trust Engineer, jointly and that the intervention of subordinates should be entirely avoided, for it appears to be the aim of the Municipal Inspectors to see how and for how long they can prevent a road being taken over by objections of a purely trivial nature. I may say that the Trust may be assumed to be quite ready to make good such matters as a broken glass pane, or iron grating, and that when traffic is permitted over a new road its surface cannot be expected to remain in perfect condition.

There are two points in the recommendation of the Committee of the Corporation on this matter to which objection may be taken. It is suggested that if matte r cannot be arranged between the two Engineers it should be open to the Municipality to take over the road provided that the Trust deposits with the Municipality an amount equivalent to the estimated cost of the works that might on behalf of the Municipality be urged to be necessary. This means (1) that however unreasonable the Municipal requirements may be they must be accepted and the cost be deposited and (2) that as no time is mentioned within which the works in question are to be carried out by the Municipality, possibly large sums of the Trust money may be lying with the Municipality for years when they might have been earning interest to the Trust.

I have in view particularly the question of paving foot-paths and Scheme No. 111 may be taken as an example. While building operations are in progress on adjoining plots, it appears to be inadvisable to complete the foot-paths as the paving only gets damaged by heavy stones, etc., being dumped on to it. The Trust accordingly would prefer to leave this part of the road to be completed hereafter and a very considerable time may elapse before the buildings on the frontages are complete. Assuming that in other respects the road is ready to be taken over, it does not appear reasonable that tens of thousands of rupees should be deposited by the Trust with the Municipality for the paving work which may not be undertaken for years. It should, I think, suffice for the Trust to undertake in writing to carry out such work at their own cost as soon as it can conveniently be undertaken.

And as regards the first objection, I think that if the two Engineers cannot settle between them what are the reasonable requirements still to be fulfilled, the Chairman and the Municipal Commissioner might endeavour to come to an agreement, failing which Section 45 (4) of the Trust Act should be resorted to. I do not anticipate much difficulty in this matter if the suggestion that the two Engineers should "personally" make the inspection be carried out.

I shall be glad of your remarks on these suggestions.

(b) Letter from the Municipal Commissioner, dated 4th September :—

With reference to your letter of the 13th instant, I have the honour to inform you that from the Municipal point of view the course suggested by the Corporation appears to me to be the best to adopt. As, however, your main objection appears to be on the score of the deposit required to be made by the Trust, I would ask the approval of your Board to the following arrangements :—

When any Trust road is ready to be handed over for maintenance to the Municipality it should be inspected personally by the Trust Engineer and the Municipal Executive Engineer jointly and any defects found by them should forthwith be remedied by the Trust. After these defects are remedied the road should be taken over by the Municipality. If any foot-path or foot-paths require paving, etc., and this cannot immediately be carried out owing to building operations, they should remain in charge of the Trust. As soon as the building operations are over, the Trust should arrange to complete the foot-paths in every way and hand them over to the Municipality after a personal joint inspection by the Trust Engineer and the Executive Engineer, Municipality any defects found being forthwith remedied by the Trust as in the case of roads. If in any case there is difference of opinion between the two Engineers, the matter should be submitted to the Chairman and the Commissioner who wile then decide the matter after a personal joint inspection.

Resolution.—The Commissioner's suggestion is accepted and he should be so informed in reply to letter dated 6th July.

THE LATE PRINCE FATEHSINHRAO OF BARODA.

A meeting under the auspicies of the Mahratta Khsahtriya Samaj was held yesterday in the Heera Bag to express regret at the death of Prince Fatehsinhrao of Baroda. On the motion of Dr. Kadam seconded by Mr. D. S. Yande, Rao Bahadur V. K., Vandeker was voted to the chair.

The Chairman in addressing the meeting extolled the virtues of Prince Fatehsinhrao, and expressed regret at his death.

It was then resolved to send a letter of condolence to H.H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda.

Some speakers then addressed the meeting. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

ANIMAL SACRIFICES AT DASERA.

The Jain Conference at Ajmer as issued the following appeal to Native Chiefs in India :—

We, your Highness's humble petitioners, on behalf of the Jain Conference, in view of the near approach of the Dasera day, a day dedicated to the holy Goddess Durga, beg most respectfully and earnestly to approach your Highness with the following observations in reference to the heartrending in human rite of slaughtering animals, performed under the mistaken notion of appeasing the holy Goddess, and pray that early action be taken to abolish or suppress this wantonly cruel practice.

The enlightened and the wise of all ages have pinned their faith to the belief that there are certain laws which govern and regulate the universe, and implicit obedience to them can and does lead to real happiness. History also abounds in instances of prophets prelates and philosophy, proclaiming to the world that the soul of the man is the undoubted centre of the evolution of human civilization, and it is the unsullied purity and growing strength of the manifested power of that soul that we have the means of establishing human happiness and advancing true civilisation. Happiness is within us, created by ourselves, and is scarcely without. It is under religious discipline alone (meditation and concentration) that the true happiness of the soul will shine out so as to gladden the weary heart and cheer up the heavily laden mind. In these days of education and science one would least expect to have to denounce so unimpious a faith in animal sacrifice. But unhappily in India—the land beloved of Gods, the cradle of civilization and nursery of philosophy and wisdom the land where the Reverend Rishes held aloft the torch of knowledge when the world was young and groped in darkness—there are people so ignorant of the fundamental laws of Karma and so much under the sway of superstition that they hope by such ruthless slaughtering of poor, innocent, dumb, nay useful animals, in the name of religion, to wrest the keys of the universe from the hands of the Allpowerful Almighty. No Pope with all his infallibility can repeal the verdict enrolled in chancery, nor can wrong be voted into right at the sweet will of misguided and deluded people.

Besides, the innocent animals that are sacrificed in thousands year after year in the name of sacred religion, from one of the most valuable assets of the country; for the Indian agriculturist does not seem destined to be evolved into a manufacturing artisan, but constitutes a permanent part of the Indian economic system. We must not forget that man has more to live for than to labour and to eat the fruit of his labour. For life is not a search for personal happiness or aggrandizement, but the accomplishment of a divine and sublime service.

Lord Salisbury once spoke of the living and dying nations. Shall India be a living nation? Shall the glories that were once hers remain for ever a memory of the past or shall they once again be realities? If we wish and feel that India should be a living nation we must gird up our loins to dispel at once the mischievous veil of superstition and ignorance that hide the glorious truths, and strengthen our faith in the religions as understood and enunciated by our illustrious sages, and base all social and other reforms on the adamantine rock of an elevating religion.

We crave permission to quote here the words pregnant with truth lettered by "Shree Gautama," on the occasion of this horrible sacrifice, and we are sure that every word of that humane sage will move your hearts and convince you of the absurdity of such an impious faith.

THE LIGHT OF ASIA: BEING THE LIFE AND TEACHING OF GAUTAMA.

One such lay,—
A spotted goat, long horned, its head bound back
With munja grass; at its stretched throat the knife.
Pressed by a priest, who murmered, this, dread of God,
From Bimbasara; . . . . . .
. . . . . .
Let the King's sin be laid upon this goat
And let the fire consume them, burning it,
For now I strike.
But Budha softly said :—
Let him not strike, Great King and therewith loosed
The victim's bonds, none staying him, so great
His presence was. Then craving leave, he spake,
Of life "which all can take but none can give
Life, which all creatures love and strive to keep,
Wonderful, dear and pleasant unto each.
Even to the meanest; yea a boon to all.
Where pity is, for pity makes the world
Soft to the weak and noble for the strong.
Unto the dumb lips of the flock he lent
Sad pleading words, showing "how man, who pray
For mercy to the Gods, is merciless,
Being as God to those; "albeit all life
Is linked and kin and what we slay have given
Meek tribute of their milk and wool, and set"
Fast trust upon those who murder them.
. . . . . .
Thus the King's will is :—
There hath been slaughter for the sacrifice
And slaying for the meat, "but henceforth none
Shall spill the blood of life nor taste of flesh,"
Seeing that "knowledge grows," and Life is one,
And "Mercy cometh to the Merciful."—Edwin Arnold.

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ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Scindia," Sept 26.

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Beadnell, Mrs	Kennedy, Miss
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Collie, Mr A W	MacFadden, Mr R R
Conway, Capt E P	MacFarlan, Mrs, child,
Cowan, Miss A M	Infant and Nurse
Cowan, John Mr	Mayes, Mr W G
Doran, Mr E S	Mayes, Mrs and Infant
Forbes, Mr H R	Oliver, Mrs E W and
Franklin, Miss J	Infant
Greig, Mrs and Infant	Penton, Mr J
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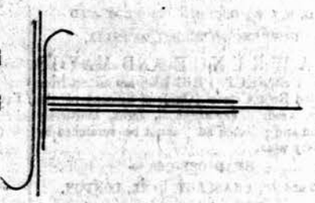

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MAY 9TH, 1908.

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The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 23, 1908.

MOTORS AND THE ROADS.

WHEN it was first stated that "the motor-car has come to stay," the prophet gave utterance to an inviolable truth. It is no use protesting that it is a nuisance, that it throws up an enermous amount of dust, emits an offensive odour and is a danger to pedestrians. Probably the same things, or most of them, were said when wheeled vehicles superseded the sedan chair, possibly when Adam constructed a go-cart for Cain. Certainly there was as great an outcry when the bicycle came into common use and the "scorcher" was evolved. The motor will remain as long as the steam-engine stays with us—perhaps longer. We must make up our minds to that. According to Lord Willoughby de Broke, who writes antipathetically to motoring in the *National Review*, there are a great many people beginning to wish that the invention of swift automobiles had been postponed for another generation. But he is forced to face the facts and admit that, rightly or wrongly, these engines are now with us and the situation they have created has got to be handled. The key to the problem seems to be the improvement of roads so far as dust is concerned and to some extent in so far as pedestrian safety is affected. There can be no doubt that the introduction of motor-cars and electric tramways has quickened the movements as well as the wits of the pedestrian, also of the coach-man and hackney carriage driver. A learned Chief Presidency Magistrate in this city while trying a famous case observed, "I always thought I was a good tempered man until I tried to drive a trap in Bombay." But he would have found his temper greatly improved driving to-day as compared with twenty or thirty years ago, for there is less occasion to cry "barjao." Bullock-drivers, pedestrians, even dogs and poultry get out of the way in half the time they did and would even take to the footpath if footpaths were more common.

Lord Willoughby de Broke protests against the rich man driving "the emblem of wealth" through the village, smothering the villagers with dust in the summer and mud in the winter. But the remedy lies in the village pump in the summer and in the rural surveyor in the winter. Village sanitation would acquire an impetus if the lesson were learnt. It may be well to regulate speed, reasonably, in villages as in towns, and to insist on chauffeurs possessing a full knowledge of the rules of the road—which by the way way few coachmen can claim—but to hamper motorists unnecessarily as to maximum speed is to increase the element of danger on occasions. What is now being advocated in England is that the use of the motor-horn or of any warning signal louder than a bicycle bell shall be prohibited, that danger signals be placed outside all inhabited places and at all cross roads, turnings and dangerous points, on approaching which the pace of all vehicles must not exceed, at most, ten miles per hour, that the fact of driving below this speed be not necessarily a valid answer to a charge of driving to the public danger; the present speed limit of twenty miles an hour be extended to thirty or thirty-five miles an hour for open spaces; but a general speed-limit be retained to prevent trial of cars for racing ; that all vehicles, horse-drawn or otherwise, be included in the Bill ; and that racing and any form of competition on the public roads be forbidden. It is argued that to take away the horn will compel the motorist to slow down at corners and cross-roads for his own safety as well that of others. But it would serve to increase the danger in plain running, for the sound of the horn now clears the way a long distance ahead and its removal would give the absent-minded pedestrian no idea of the extent of the danger threatening him. In this country, at all events, he treats the bicycle-bell with scorn and pursues the even tenour of his way until the cyclist perforce dismounts and assists him to one side. The motor-horn clears the way half a mile ahead.

In the evidence Lord Willoughby de Broke produces in favour of legislation it is shown that slow speed produces comparatively little dust but increases in proportion with rapidity and not only have many gardens, hedges and trees been destroyed, but the health of those residing near road-sides has suffered, residential property in many cases being rendered completely valueless. Such may be the case. But the remedy lies only to a small extent with the motorist. He may have his chassi built higher from the ground and he may reduce his speed, but the chief thing is the preparation of the surface of the road. It has been found in Bombay that roads which are oiled are practically free from dust. But unfortunately those roads are few. It has been found that the roads built by the Improvement Trust on which tarred macadam is used are even freer. On the other hand there are roads in Bombay which are made of dust and some in such wretched condition that a steam roller could not traverse them without the danger of smashing a tyre. The Royal Commission which recently sat in England invited the general public to look for the solution of the dust problem in the preparation of the roads, and it appears to be within the bounds of possibility that there the solution will be found. Certainly it will not be found in hampering motor traffic beyond the limit of public safety. In these go-ahead days when every minute means money it is useless endeavouring to discourage motoring or to abolish the motor. Its numbers are bound to increase, for, as we said at the outset, the motor has come to stay and we must provide the conditions in which it can flourish without offence or danger to non-motorists.

GERMAN PROFESSORS AS ANGLOPHOBES.

ONE of the noteworthy points brought out in the striking article on "German Peril" in the current *Quarterly Review* which has drawn so much attention and to which we referred the other day, is the great and important part played by the German professors, especially of history, in exciting and keeping up among the people hostility against England. The new school of German historians is said to be bitterly hostile to England, and it works by reminding the Germans of all the events in their past history where England did or is supposed to have done them wrong. The mind of "the existing generation across the North Sea is now steeped in retrospective rancour against England, which appears in the pages of Treitschke and other historians, as the direct or indirect cause of Germany's secular disunion, commercial weakness, and lack of maritime power. More especially in recent times has Prussia cause to resent our malevolent attitude in the Congress of Vienna, in the Schleswig-Holstein quarrel, in the later stages of the Franco-Prussian War." The Germans take the view of their past history as given to them by their historical teachers very seriously, and this has the rather strange effect of keeping old wounds from healing. The 'vindictiveness of its historical memory' is said to be a trait of the German character not adequately reckoned with in England. And this trait is cultivated and exaggerated by the German professors of history who are well known to be subservient to the Government. The most brilliant as well as the most influential of these was Heinrich von Treitschke who died some years ago at the age of 62. He succeeded Ranke as historiographer of Prussia and was for nearly a quarter of a century professor of history at Berlin. The present generation of educated Germans have imbibed his views of history through his popular lectures and still more popular writings. Of his extreme ability there can be no doubt, and he was fully worthy to succeed Ranke. But one thing he lacked sadly. He had not the fair-mindedness of the latter great historian. This want of impartiality is the more dangerous as Treitschke deals with recent times. His "German History in the Nineteenth Century" is really a monumental work ; but it is extremely one-sided and thoroughly partisan in spirit. His ardent patriotism makes one and all the opponents of Germany in the past century to have been hopelessly in the wrong, and what is very serious in an influential historian, he advises his people to redress those wrongs of the past in the present day.

His hostility to England is inveterate, and he rejoices to think of her humiliation which must come to her at the hands of Germany. "The day will come," he wrote once, "and must come, when Gibraltar will belong to the Spaniards, Malta to the Italians, Heligoland to the Germans and the Mediterranean to the nations who live on the Mediterranean. . . England is to-day the shameless representative of barbarism in international law. Hers is the blame if naval wars still bear the character of privileged piracy." And, again, he pointedly refers to the coming conflict with England as inevitable : "We have settled our accounts with Austria-Hungary, with France and with Russia. The last settlement, the settlement with England will probably be the lengthiest and most difficult." It is easy to see that with such teachers of history, the vindictiveness of the historical memory of Germans should be very strong and bitter. At present the most influential writer in the press is Professor Schiemann who is so completely dependent on the Kaiser that he is called his professorial Aide-de-camp. Week by week he instructs the people about foreign affairs are everywhere taken to be the Government's. He carries on an elaborate campaign of hostile suggestion against the British Empire which is more effective than open incitement. He lays bare all our weaknesses in every part of the world, and studiously suggests that our system is rotten and incapable of resisting German attack when it will come. On the subject of the German increase in the navy, the unanimity of the professor is marvellous, and they all justify it by pointing to England as the one opponent whom they must one day meet and try to crush. In short the entire body of professors, who were once known for their sturdy liberalism and opposition to Government, is entirely subservient to it now. The main reason is that "the Government pays the professors their salaries, grants them distinctions, and can make or mar any academic career. The result is that every one who has any hopes whatever of rising in his profession must teach upon all vital questions, what the Government desires. The whole teaching organisation of Prussia is directed from Berlin." We wonder then that this profession, which is one of the noblest and most independent, should have become venal and political in contemporary Germany, especially Prussia.

OFFICERS AND SUICIDE.

THE terrible end to which General Luard brought himself on the Kent railway line last week—not the first suicide occasioned by the still unsolved murder of the General's wife—is not without precedent amongst gentlemen of his rank, for as recently as December, 1906, General Guise Tucker deliberately laid his head across the railway line at Portsmouth and was decapitated. There has been for some time an alarming tendency to suicide amongst army men. Many people in Bombay will remember that General Nissen, of the Gaekwar's Army, shot himself dead in the Taj Mahal Hotel. An even better-known and a most amiable and popular officer, was Captain Harwood of the Royal Scots, who shot himself dead in the Great Western Hotel a year or two ago. In May of last year, Major Horton Bennett, the Secretary of the Allahabad Club, ended his life by jumping into a well. A very distinguished officer, who emerged from Abu Klea with great kudos, and appeared in *Punch* as one of "The Dare Devil Five," was Colonel Wardrop, C.B., who shot himself three years ago. Officers bent on suicide invariably select the most summary means of despatch for the purpose. Colonel McSwiney, who committed suicide in October 1903, jumped out of a train and was horribly mutilated. Captain Godbold, Manchester Regiment, in March, 1906, shot himself to escape insanity ; but nothing so painfully tragic as the suicide of General Luard has occurred since General Sir Hector Macdonald killed himself in a Paris hotel at a moment when grave suspicion rested upon him in connection with certain alleged crimes in Ceylon.

A CONSOLATION CUP.

THE President of the American Commission at the Olympic Games, Mr. James Sullivan, lost no time on his return to New York, in convening a meeting of the American Athletic Union to discuss Mr. J. C. Carpenter's right to be considered the winner of the 400 metres race at the Stadium, although the Olympic Judges disqualified him for fouling Lieutenant Halswell and declared the latter the winner, Lieutenant Halswell having run the course again the following Saturday when the American competitors failed to put in an appearance. The idea across the Atlantic is to present Mr. J. C. Carpenter with a cup or medal to show that America accepts him as victor in that disputed race. This is a time-honored method of differing from the decision of the Judges, but it is at best a feeble proceeding and one that never prevails among true sportsmen. The school of athletes who are never happy unless they "win, tie or wrangle" will never be popular or convincing. If the dispute over the Four Hundred Metres race should result in bringing about the appointment of an International Committee to preside over any future Olympic Games, it will have been productive of very much good.

THE meeting to pay a tribute to the memory of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy will be held in the Town Hall on Monday next, when H. E. the Governor will preside.

THE affair on the Teheran Race Course, reported by the "New York Herald" was, probably, says the "Pioneer," a trivial one, there being only a small detachment of Indian troops for guard and orderly duty at the British Legation.

A TELEGRAM, received in Bombay on Saturday, which we published the other day, announces the death of Caetano, the only son of the Vicomte de Wrem, Portuguese Consul-General in India. The deceased, whose death was due to an accident, was employed in the Foreign Department at Lisbon and was about to accompany his father, on the return of the Vicomte to Bombay, where he was to have taken up the duties of Vice-Consul. Many expressions of sympathy have been addressed to the bereaved parent.

IN an article in "Blackwood's Magazine for September, headed "The Writing on the Wall," the author observes, referring to the "Kesari," prosecution : "The notorious journalist Tilak, who was sentenced in 1897 to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment by the late Justice Sir Arthur Strachey for the crime of sedition, was brought to trial on a similar charge before Mr. Justice Davar. He has been sentenced now to transportation for six years. On the former occasion the Government reduced his punishment materially. It is to be hoped that they will not show a similar mistaken leniency in the present case. He is a dangerous person, as the very turbulent riots took place during his trial demonstrate."

OLGA MARCESI, a telephone operator at the General Post Office in Genoa, has, the "Chronicle" says, won £12,280 in a lottery. She is besieged with offers of marriage from countless unknown admirers.

TWENTY-SIX ladies and four men who attend the Ashdon Parish Church, Essex, have just given the interior of the church a thorough scrubbing and cleaning.

THE master of the Malling (Kent) Workhouse reported to the guardians that one of the casuals when asked his occupation replied "A Channel swimmer out of work."

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

FOUL TACTICS REWARDED.

Marathon Running.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT).

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 4.

All good sportsmen heard with astonishment that J. C. Carpenter, who impeded and jostled Lieut. Halswelle in the 400 metres race at the Olympic Games, had been presented with a silver cup at a ceremony in New York last Saturday. There is a true saying that "the least said the soonest mended" and perhaps it is well not to dwell too much on this unsavoury subject, yet a few remaks are perhaps in order. That the Americans had cause to feel upset at certain things that happened at the Olympic Games, the writer well knows. All the blunders and omissions on the part of the officials, however, were as nothing compared to the wilful impeding by Carpenter. That the American officials did not at once repudiate such tactics was put down to their state of mind through the friction that was caused by various things prior to the 400 metres. Reflection should have taught them that the only way to re-establish faith in Americans was to discipline Carpenter, who deserves suspension for life. Instead of this he is rewarded with a silver cup, or in other words, American officials endorse his foul tactics. After this, English officials ought to set their face against any alliance or association with American athletes, or at least while the present lot of officials hold sway.

ATTACKS ON RECORD.

Unfavourable weather marred the Manchester A. C. festival and at which R. E. Walker of South Africa and E. Voight of Manchester were specially billed to attack record. Walker ran well to get within inches of Jeffries of Crewe (4 yards' start) who is a likely man to develop into a real champion. The time for the 100 yards was 10 1-5 secs. and very good running against a stiff breeze, which, of course, is particularly trying to a little man like Walker. Plenty of sound judges believe the Natal sprinter capable of doing 9' 4-5 secs. for the 100 yards, though it is doubtful if he will do it this season, unless he goes on to the United States, where conditions remain good until well into October. Voight is a fine runner but, as pointed out last week, he has not yet shown anything to warrant one in placing him on the same platform as Shrubb. Indeed it is by no means certain that he would beat A. J. Robertson, J. E. Deakin and A. Duncan at 4 or 5 miles if all of them were at the top of their form. In Saturday's race he was nearly a minute outside Shrubb's record of 24 mins. 33 2/5 secs., and as the wind had died down when he ran, the conditions cannot be blaimed for all the difference.

MARATHON RUNNING.

It is only recently that the writer pointed out that England cannot expect to develop good Marathon runners until clubs promote these events and so discover talent. It is pleasing therefore to be able to state that the Polytechnic Harriers race (which was the official trial) will probably be continued as an annual affair. Two so-called Marathon Races have been decided recently, one of 15 miles 1500 yards, being held at Eastbourne and won by H. F. Barrett of the Polytechnic Harriers in 1 hour 42 mins. 27secs. This is the man the writer coached in the Olympic Marathon Race and he shaped very nicely for 12 miles, when a groggy knee (which had gone wrong in training) compelled him to retire though quite strong and well in himself. The other Marathon event was held at Bournemouth, distance 20 miles, with the winner turning up in F.W. Webber, an old Sutton (Lancashire) Harrier, in 2 hours, 0 mins., 3 secs. To get full value, from an educational point of view, out of these events they ought to be not less than 25 miles, as the Olympic race shewed us what a difference in the position the last few miles may bring about.

CYCLING

In C. Ranson and W. H. T. Isaacs we have two speedy cyclists who claim famous sprint runners as sires. The father of the former was capable of beating evens at his best, and few followers of pedestrianism have not heard of Dave Isaacs, the father of the new National Cyclist Union (London Centre) ten miles champion. This little Isaacs won at the Stadium on Saturday and in doing so beat a fine lot of riders. Ranson is certainly a remarkable rider for a first year man and ought with reasonable luck to gain championship rank. Another who distinguished himself at the meeting under notice was W. Mouselti of Italy, who simply left his rivals standing in the "mile" (London Centre) championship. He has a great jump and a big future, but should give up the bad habit of turning round to look at his rivals at the finish.

SWIMMING.

The feature of the season, so far as English swimmers are concerned, has certainly been the improvement of T. S. Battersby. Few, if any, could have imagined him capable of breaking the English record for one mile, and yet the figures (24 mins. 33secs.) now stand opposite his name. Further laurels came his way at Yarmouth on Saturday, when he scored in the Ulph Challenge Cup race. Though this is not a championship, the event ranks high, such famous swimmers as J. Nuttall, J.H. Tyers, J. A. Jarvis and D. Billington having won in the past. Battersby had an easy task in the latest race for the trophy and, even allowing for the strong tide, his time of 8 mins. 5 secs. must be voted very good for the 1000 yards. The mention of Billington recalls that the Bacup man was successful in a couple of races for professionals at Penzance recently, and he retains his form splendidly.

Since Scotchmen taught Englishmen water-polo, the latter have made great progress and the victory over the Scots in the International match at Bradford (9 goals to 0) was the biggest on record. Scotland won in 1890, 1891 and 1897 the score in the first named year being 4 goals to 0. England's biggest victory, prior to the one at Bradford, was by 8 goals to 0 (at Leicester in 1900) but the greatest scoring match of all was the 1898 fixture at Liverpool, when England scored 8 times and Scotland 3 times.

BOXING.

Again the prospects of a match between Burns and Johnson look brighter, a cable from Sydney having given home sportsmen something to discuss. It is to the effect that the two cracks have agreed to box at Melbourne in November. All interested in boxing want to see the question between Burns and Johnson settled, and while there are some who declare the Canadian is not anxious for a meeting, this view has never been shared by your correspondent, as readers of these notes well know. Burns is anxious to try conclusions with the big coloured man, but he is not going to fix up a match until he can see £6,000 coming to him, and he believes he can get it. Lesser lights have picked up that sum for a battle, so Burns has reason in his action.

CRICKET.

Rough weather has considerably upset cricket of late and there are few noteworthy feats to chronicle. Perhaps the outstanding one is the double by Denton in the Yorkshire and M. C. C. match at Scarborough, when, in spite of a bad wicket, he scored 133 and 121. Another feature of the match was the bowling of Rhodes who took 5 wickets for 36 runs in the first innings of the M. C. C. and which enabled him to claim 100 victims for the season.

P. F. Warner's 104 and L. J. Moon's 93, in the Middlesex vs. Hants match at Bournemouth, also deserve to rank very high, as the pitch was in favour of the bowlers. Other good performances lately have been confined to the bowlers. Fairservice took 6 wickets for 12 runs for Kent vs. Philadelphia and the Americans were trundled out for 37 in their second innings, the lowest of the tour. Derbyshire bowlers also came off against Leicestershire, Morton taking 5 wickets for 14 runs, Gadsan 2 for 1 and Warren 2 for 6. Another fine bit of bowling was shown by Cox of Sussex against Gloucestershire, and in the first innings he claimed 8 wickets for 23 runs.

THE COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP.

Yorkshire managed to avoid defeat throughout the season and so emulated the performance of Notts last year. The latter county has done badly this season, as will be noted from the list of the first flight.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	P.	Per cent.
Yorkshire	28	16	0	12	16	100·00
Kent	25	17	3	5	14	70·00
Surrey	29	13	4	12	9	52·44
Middlesex	19	6	3	10	2	33·33
Sussex	28	6	4	18	2	30·00
Worcestershire.	18	6	5	7	1	7·09
Lancashire ...	25	10	9	6	1	5·26

Notts comes next with an adverse percentage that is, the percentage of losses is greater than wins; followed by Hants, Gloucestershire, Essex, Warwickshire, Leicestershire, Derbyshire, Northamptonshire and Somerset.

FOOTBALL.

Rugby footballers are considerably disturbed through A. E. Wood of Gloucestershire and F. Boylen of Durham going over to the Northern Union. Wood represented England at full-back last season and Boylen is also an International (forward). It becomes plainer every day that the Northern Union is gaining ground, and why Rugby men should be so opposed to it is surprising. It simply means that many men play Rugby who cannot afford to be gentine amateurs, and they declare it openly. This is far better than the sham amateur, and the Northern Union helps to make the Rugby Union player the real thing by weeding out many who cannot afford ("Soccer") to be amateurs.

We are now fairly launched on the "Soccer" season and already we have had some surprises. Mention may first be made of the splendid success of the replayed match between Manchester City and Queen's Park Rangers for the F. A. Charity Shield. This attracted an attendance of 34,000 and a "gate" of just over £1,000, so that charity will benefit considerably. The teams drew last April, but this time Manchester won easily by 4 goals to 0.

The feature of the Scottish League matches was the defeat of Celtic (2 goals to 1) on visiting Dundee, and it is seven years since the former have won on their rival's ground. Glasgow Rangers easily prevailed (4—1) on entertaining Falkirk, and upwards of 30,000 spectators were present.

The English League campaign opened on Tuesday and a fine crowd saw Warren, the International half-back from Derby, make his debut with Chelsea against Preston North End—a draw. Liverpool commenced well by beating (3—2) Aston Villa at Liverpool, but Bury and Woolwich Arsenal have opened badly by going down at home, Sheffield United beating the former (2—1) while Everton downed Woolwich (4 goals to 0.)

The feature of the Second Division matches was the brilliant victory of Tottenham Hotspur over Wolverhampton Wanderers (3 goals to 0.) This was the first appearance of the "Spurs" in the second division, and to beat the cup-holders is certainly a fine start. Fulham made a poor effort against their visitors from Glossop and were beaten by 3 goals to 2. Another surprise was the defeat of Queen's Park Rangers, the Southern League champions, by 2 goals to 0 on visiting West Ham.

TURF TOPICS.

It was rumoured at New Market early in the week that Pretty Polly was to be trained again, but as she is believed to be in foal to Spearmint this must not be taken too seriously.

Sound judges believe that Lagos will prove one of the "top notchers" next season and though Mr. Nelke paid a big sum for the son of Santoi he may yes he very pleased with his purchase. South Africans in particular will be interested to know that the colt will be trained by Sam Pickering and they will no doubt watch the career of the animal closely.

Maher and Higgs are still having a rare struggle for top place in the winning jockeys' list and a capital day at Derby on Wednesday enabled the American to assume a lead of two over his great rival, both of whom are nearing the century of winners.

It is thought that Hag-to-Hag, the property of J. Hennessy, is the best two-year old in France and the colt descends from a mare imported from England to Australia in 1830. The dam of Hag-to-Hag is Haulette, sent from Australia to France and mated with Perth, and big things are predicted for him.

RACING.

That Lady de Bath has a smart performer in Maud Mackintosh is certain, and the filly easily carried her penalty in the Sutton Handicap at Gatwick. Another smart performer in Glenasky was seen to advantage when winning the Phoenix Plate of 1,500 sovs. at Dublin, and the son of Lesterlin looks like proving a bargain to his new owner Carl Meyer.

The Nursery season opened at Derby this week, when R. Sherwoods Buckstead defeated sixteen rivals for the Friary Nursery Plate and showed himself a good stayer, the seven furlongs course being very heavy indeed. The Champion Breeders Foal Stakes of 1,000 sovs. led to the first defeat of Holiday House, Lord Londonderry's colt failing by a head to concede 16lbs. to Sir D. Cooper's Bonny Bay.

The defeat of White Eagle was the surprise of the second day's racing, Mr. Hall Walker's colt being thought a real certainty for the Champion Foal Stakes of 1,000 sovs, the odds being 2 to 5. Ardentrieve upset the good thing, however, Mr. Houldsworth's filly (with an advantage of 8lbs.) beating the colt by a neck. Ardentrieve is by William the Third—also the sire of Battle Axe which secured the Devonshire Nursery Plate in a field of nineteen.

AUTUMN HANDICAP WEIGHTS.

The publication of the weights for the Cesarewitch and Cambridgeshire brings home to one how we are nearing the close of the flat racing season. Naturally the place of honour in the Cesarewitch has been given The White Knight (10st.), Radium and Rider (9st. 7lbs.) and Dean Swift (9st. 4lbs.) being next. Many will take it as a tip for the St. Leger that His Majesty is top weight (8st. 10lbs.) among the 3-year-olds, Santo Strato (8st. 5lbs.) and Llangwin (8st 4lbs.) being others of that age handicapped. Looking down the list, such as Baltinglass 4 years, 8st. 3lbs., Polo, 3 years, 8st., and Wise Mason 4 years, 7st. 10lb, catch the eye. The Cambridgeshire is headed by Dean Swift, 9st. 9lbs., Eider, 9st. 2lbs., and Galvani, 9st., being handy. The latter appears to have a chance, and His Majesty, 3st., Norman III., 8st. 9lbs, and Llangwin and White Eagle, 8st. 8lbs., represent the pick of the three-year-olds. Further remarks may be deferred until the acceptances are known.

IN GENERAL.

Antonio Pierri is taking his new star, Youssif Mahmout, to the United States and hopes to get on a match with Frank Gotch.

The entries for the Olympic Games Football Contest are Great Britain, Denmark, Sweden, France (three teams) Holland, Bohemia and Hungary.

A. J. Robertson, the National Cross-Country champion of England, recently won three races at Christiania (Norway).

The Old Canadas proved successful in the All Ireland Open Polo Tournament and defeated the Tigers by 5 goals to 0 in the final.

Otto Priotzheim and A. F. Wilding were the finalists for the Homburg Gold Cup (Lawn Tennis) and the young German beat the New Zealander by 3 sets to 1 (6-4, 4-6, 6-4, 8-6.)

All three events at the Olympic Motor-Boat races were contested by British boats only, and naturally they fell somewhat flat.

THE PARIS FIRE.

EFFECT OF THE TELEPHONE LOSS.

Business Nearly Paralysed.

INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION INTERRUPTED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 22.

The telephone fire has paralysed the life of Paris. Business men are obliged to have recourse to the telegraph, which is also damaged.

Numerous telegrams are being sent to London via New York. It is hoped shortly to resume the international services, but it is expected that weeks will elapse before even a provisional restoration of general telephone communication can be effected.

SLEEPING SICKNESS TREATY.

Anglo-German Co-operation.

CROCODILES TO BE EXTERMINATED.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 21.

An Anglo-German Treaty for combating sleeping sickness in East Africa has been completed. It provides for co-operation of the two Powers in reference to segregation camps on the frontiers, research for the prevention of infection of non-infected areas, and the extermination of crocodiles.

THE ARMS TRAFFIC IN PERSIAN GULF.

Final Agreement to be Drafted.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 21.

The Conference on the traffic in arms in Africa and the Persian Gulf will re-assemble at Brussels in November and draft a final agreement.

THE FOREST FIRES IN AMERICA.

Incalculable Damage.

TWO MORE TOWNS DESTROYED.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 21.

Forest fires have done incalculable damage in large areas of the timber mountains in New York, Maine and Pennsylvania States. Two towns in Wisconsin were destroyed to-day and 400 people are rendered homeless.

THE STRIKE ON THE ORIENTAL RAILWAY.

Drastic Action Threatened.

MEN RESUME WORK.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 21.

...vices from Constantinople state that in ... of the extravagance of the demands made ... strikers on the Oriental Railway, the ...ster of Police has issued a proclamation ...moning the strikers to resume work, otherwise they will be dismissed and debarred from employment in future.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 22.

The strikers on the Oriental Railway have resumed work.

FRESH AEROPLANE RECORD.

Mr. Wright's Steady Progress.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 22.

Telegrams from Le Mans state that Mr. Wilbur Wright yesterday travelled sixty-six kilometres in his aeroplane, in 1 hour 31 minutes. 25 seconds.

This constitutes a record.

ACCIDENT TO MISS ASQUITH.

Overtaken by Darkness.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 21.

Mr. and Mrs. Asquith are staying at Slain Castle, Aberdeenshire, and their daughter Violet was missed on Saturday afternoon. Parties were sent out in search of her with lanterns until midnight, when she was found in an unconscious state on the top of some cliffs. The cause is unknown. The young lady is recovering.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 22.

Mr. Asquith's daughter is now well again. She was frightened when overtaken by darkness on the high cliffs.

THE EUCHARIST PROCESSION.

Premier's Action Resented.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 22.

The Dublin Corporation has passed a resolution expressing intense resentment at Mr. Asquith's insult to Catholics regarding the Eucharist procession.

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Another Attempt at a Settlement.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 22.

A telegram from Volksrust states that the Government has withdrawn the charge against Mr. Gandhi's son, who was arrested for re-entering the Transvaal after deportation.

It is understood that negotiations have been resumed for the settlement of the whole problem of Indian immigration.

CHOLERA AT MANILA.

Fifty-eight Cases in a Day.

PUBLIC FESTIVITIES PROHIBITED.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 21,

Fifty-eight cases of cholera took place at Manila yesterday.

Public festivities are not permitted and 200 police have been told off to assist the sanitary officers.

CHINESE IN CANADA.

Evading the Head-tax.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 22.

A telegram from Ottowa states that it has been discovered that Chinese have been entering Canada from Mexico with fraudulent certificates as merchants, thus evading the head-tax.

It is estimated that the Government has been defrauded of £30,000.

THE COTTON WAR.

490 Mills Closed.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 22.

Four hundred and ninety Lancashire mills have stopped running. About one hundred are working, though some of them are on short-time.

AUSTRALIAN NAVAL DEFENCE.

Mr. Deakin's Proposals.

MODIFICATIONS SUGGESTED.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 22.

A telegram from Melbourne states that the Admiralty has replied to Mr. Deakin's proposals for harbour and coast defence accepting most of them, but suggesting several important modifications.

Mr. Deakin says he is well content with the Admiralty's despatch and has great hopes of carrying out his own ideas.

THE RUSSIAN BUDGET.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 22.

The Russian budget shows a total of ordinary revenue of 2,476,000,000 roubles and expenditure of 2,473,000,000 roubles.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 21.

Senor Salmeron, ex-President of the Spanish Republic.

His Excellency Pablo Martin Meliton de Sarasate, the celebrated Spanish violinist.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 22.

The deaths are announced of General Sir Arnold Kemball, Sir E. Noel-Walker and Countess Russell.

[General Sir Arnold Burrowes Kemball, K. C. B., K. C. S. I., J. P., D. L., the son of Surg.-Genl. Vero C. Kemball, was born on 18th November 1820. He entered the Bombay Artillery in 1837, becoming Political Agent and Consul-General of Baghdad in 1859-68, Commissioner on Turco-Persian boundary in 1875 and subsequently Military Attache at Constantinople. In 1880 Sir Arnold was promoted to a Generalship, when he retired.

Sir Edward Noel-Walker, K. C. M. G., was the eldest son of Sir James Walker, K. C. M. G., C. B., of the Colonial Service and of Anne, daughter of George Bland, Trinidad, W. I. Sir Edward received his early education privately, subsequently entering Cheltenham College and Glasgow University. He was Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor of St. Vincent and to the Governer of the Windward Islands, 1862-67, Assistant Secretary, British Guiana, 1867-74, and Colonial Secretary, Jamaica, in 1874-83, and again in 1888-7 In the, latter year he was Colonial Secretary for Ceylon, and Lieutenant-Governor three years later. Sir Edward retired in 1901, but in 1903 served on the Borough Council of Kensington.]

COUNCILS EXPANSION SCHEME.

Report Practically Complete.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 22.

The report of the Committee which has been sitting at Simla under the Hon'ble Mr. Erle Richards on the Councils Expansion Scheme is practically complete, and will now be considered by the full Council of the Governor-General. It is likely to be sent home for the sanction of the Secretary of State by the mail after next.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the Head-quarters of the Inspecter of Ordnance Machinery at Rangoon, the Hooghly defence being removed from Calcutta to Rangoon.

THE PATENTS BILL.

Its Early Introduction.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 22.

The Patents Bill to-day published will be circulated for opinions and possibly introduced into the Legislative Council of the Governor-General this winter; but it will not be passed until next year. Generally speaking, it brings the law in the matter of patents into conformity with that obtaining in England, the principal exception being as regards foreign patents in connection with which the Government of India do not consider the time yet ripe for the introduction of the system recently brought into force at home, whereby the foreign patentee is afforded protection only upon the condition of his manufacturing his invention within the country. Instead of this, the Indian Bill provides that application may be made to a High Court with permission of the Governor-General in Council within three years of the granting of a patent by any person interested in the particular invention concerned, and that if the High Court reports that it has been proved to its satisfaction that the reasonable requirement of the public with reference to the patented invention have not been satisfied, the patents may be ordered by the Governor-General in Council to grant licenses on such terms as the Governor-General in Council may hold reasonable, or the patent may be revoked altogether. For the purposes of this section it is provided that the reasonable requirements of the public shall not be deemed to have been satisfied:—

(A) If by reason of the default of the patents to manufacture to an adequate extent and supply on reasonable terms the patented article or any parts thereof which are necessary for its efficient working, or to carry on the patented process to an adequate extent, or to grant licenses on reasonable terms whereby any existing trade or industry or the establishment of any new trade or industry in British India is unfairly prejudiced, or the demand for the patented article or the article produced by the patented process is not reasonably met, or

(B) If any trade or industry in British India is unfairly prejudiced by the conditions attached by the patents before or after the passing of this Act to the purchase, hire or use of the patented article, or to the using or working of the patented process.

OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The Statement of objects and reasons of the new Indian Patents and Designs Bill to-day published here shows that the measure is to bring the practice in this country more into conformity with that of the United Kingdom in the matter of patents and designs. It gives the public a proper opportunity which it does not possess of objecting to the grant of exclusive privileges, and generally makes the procedure simple and more direct and effective, not only as regards the grant of patents, but also in respect of their subsequent existence and operation. It further provides for the termination of the dependence of Indian rights on foreign patents.

PROPOSED PROCEDURE FOR PATENTS.

By the Bill as proposed, the method of obtaining a patent for an invention will consist of the following stages :—

(*a*). Submission of application and specification at the same time, together with the prescribed fee.

(*b*). Acceptance of the application after complete examination within nine or twelve months.

(*c*). Publication of documents after such acceptance.

(*d*). Interval of three months for submission of objections to grant.

(*e*.) Grant of patent after objections (if any) have been disposed of on payment of the prescribed fee.

The public will thus be protected by increasing the facilities for opposition at an effective period, while the applicant will be enabled to restrict his claim to what appears to be more properly his invention, thus obviating to some degree his risks in subsequent infringement or revocation proceedings. The applicant will further be protected, as his, application will be kept secret, which it is not at present until acceptance.

FURTHER IMPROVEMENTS,

The following further improvements in the law proposed by the Bill may here be enumerated:—

(*a*) Patents will not lapse on cessation of foreign patents.

(*b*) Patents will be granted as being more suitable for commercial purposes than the present certificates that specifications have been filed and fees paid.

(*c*) Proprietorship of patents and designs will be more fully recorded.

(*d*) Amendment of applications and specifications will be facilitated and opposition thereto by the public will be permissible as in the case of original applications.

(*e*) Defendants in infringment suits will be allowed in all cases to use the natural ground of defence by pleading non-validity and non-novelty of the patents.

(*f*) Validity of patents will be certified in certain cases to give protection against wilful infringers.

(*g*) Threats of legal proceedings will be actionable unless the patents proceeds diligently with an infringement suit.

(*h*) Anomalies in respect of British inventors will be removed and arrangements will be made for the mutual protection of inventions and designs between India and other British possessions and between India and Foreign States.

(*i*) Compulsory licenses for the working of inventions will be obtainable on more clearly defined and broadened grounds than formerly.

(*j*) Surrender of patents will be permissible.

(*k*) The law as to designs which now follows the Statute of 1883 will be brought into line with the Statute of 1907.

(*l*) Finally, a Controller of Patients and Designs will be established with power to dispose of any matters which are at present referred to the Governor-General in Council.

Generally speaking, the provisions of the Bill follow, with the necessary modifications, those of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1907, only such provisions of the Act of 1888 being retained as appear necessary to meet the special conditions of India. It is hoped that the proposals contained in the Bill will enable the attainment of the doublo object of encouraging the inventor and of giving more effective protection both to him and to the public. The more important alterations in the existing law proposed by the Bill are explained in the notes on clauses and two tables showing the extent to which the provisions of the Act of 1888 and the Statute of 1907 have been adopted in the Bill are appended.

ANARCHY IN INDIA.

Rajah of Narajole's Trial.

MR. GARTH RETAINED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 22.

The "Indian Daily News" says that Mr. Garth, Barrister-at-law, who will arrive in Calcutta on the 30th October, will defend the Raja of Narajole.

Mr. Garth will also appear on behalf of Nikunjo Behary Maity.

Two Explosions on Tram Tracks.

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 22.

On Friday last, after 9-30 p.m., two explosions occurred under passenger tram cars in North Calcutta, one in front of Burtola Thana and the other in front of the house of Raja Benoy Krishan, in Grey Street.

An examination showed that some powder had been placed in cocoanut shells, containing pieces of lead on the tram track. In both cases, the police has taken possession of the fragments and other debris caused by the explosion.

Scraps of paper warning the public against using first-class cars were also noticed lying near the scene of the occurrence.

The Alipore Jail.

MILITARY GUARDS POSTED.

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 22.

From Saturday night last, military guards have been posted, says the "Statesman," in the Alipore Jail.

The outside guard was furnished by a detachment of the 10th Jats, while the inside guard is being composed of a party of 12 men of the Gordon Highlanders. This arrangement is now in force, except that for the Jats' party, the 5th Light Infantry have been substituted.

Inside the Jail several changes have been effected. Both the civil hospital assistants have been removed, one of them being actually under suspension. Captain Daly has been transferred, though his transfer has not been attributed to recent occurrences, and is being relieved by Dr. Gulvin, from Purulia, where he was assistant to the Civil Surgeon.

Jailor Jogendra Nath Bose, who was to have taken his pension in January under the 55 years' rule, is retiring almost immediately, and his position will be taken by a European officer of much experience, which includes 16 years at the Andaman Islands. This change is only a reversion to the old system, interrupted about 7 years ago, under which the jailor was always a European officer.

So far as can be gathered, the under-trial accused in the conspiracy cases live under far different conditions than those enjoyed before Gossain's murder. They are all carefully segregated and many privileges which they were allowed in the matter of clothes, food, etc., have been removed.

So far no clue has been obtained as to the methods employed in smuggling into the jail the weapons with which Gossain was killed.

The Alipore Reformatory School, which is now quite empty, is to be made over to the Central Jail authorities.

Traffic in Arms.

A LAW STUDENT ARRESTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 22.

A Dacca telegram to the "Empire," dated to-day, says :—The police here have arrested a student of the Law Class. The young man was trying to sell an unlicensed pistol to a police officer in disguise. He has been detained in custody.

SEDITION IN INDIA.

Loyal Addresses.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 22.

The text of a loyal address issued by a large number of zemindars, pleaders and other influential persons in the United Provinces is published here, expressing disapproval of the anarchist movement and support of the measures of Government,

Telegrams and proceedings of meetings condemning sedition and supporting the Government are published from (1) the Adouman Rizar, Lucknow, (2) the Indian Christians of Oudh, and (3) Moti Chand and other residents of Benares.

MR. B. G. TILAK.

Arrival in Rangoon.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPTEMBER 22.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon the R.I.M.S. "Hardinge" anchored below Hastings. A Government launch immediately proceeded down the stream with Mr. Baines, Commissioner of Police, and Superintendent McManus, Port Trust Police, on board. At ten minutes to 4 o'clock, Tilak stepped ashore and walked calmly and steadily to the special train drawn up awaiting him not fifty yards away.

Before he reached it, his escort from Bombay of the Ahmedabad Police, under Inspector Scott, had already arrived, and as the political exile stepped into the special crowds of curious natives, who gathered, only caught a glimpse of him.

He received a demonstration, which ceased almost immediately as the special steamed away on its journey to Mandalay, which will be reached to-morrow. The crowd was most orderly and dispersed quietly, manifestly much disappointed at not having got a good view of Tilak. He wore the red pugree of the Bombay Brahmin, leather shoes and white robes of the Poona Pundit. He took his seat in the special between his escort with marked calmness, and could not acknowledge the shouts which greeted him owing to his carriage windows shutting him out from their view. He appeared in good spirits and calmly looked about him as he passed from the Jetty to the special held in waiting.

PRESIDENCY vs. HINDUS.

Hindus Out for 79.

JOY'S REMARKABLE BOWLING.

PROSPECTS OF VICTORY.

Joy's sensational bowling was the outstanding feature of the second day's struggle between the Presidency and the Hindus. None of the Hindu players, with the exception of Telang, and perhaps, of Date, could play his marvellous leg-breaks. Irresistible as an avalanche, he carried everything before him, and in the Hindus' first innings, he secured the grand analysis of 7 wickets for 24 runs, or wickets for a little more than 3 runs apiece. He followed up this brilliant achievement by yet one greater, when assisted by Coombs and sensationally dismissed three of the finest bats among the Hindus for a duck each in their second venture, and the fourth when the score stood only at 7. The Hindus had seen him bowl in the match against the Parsees and were evidently well aware of his tremendous trundling powers. Most of them when they faced him yesterday and the day before were, therefore, out before they were in. Joy's performance must rank among the very best ever seen on the Bombay ground.

The Hindu batting collapse on the first-day was followed by another yesterday. The first three wickets fell for nothing, and the fourth with the total only at 7. None of their batsmen looked like staying in, with the exception of Telang and Date. The two men's parnership was the only redeeming feature of the Hindu batting. Making a brave stand, they made useful addition to the Hindu total. Telang's unconquered innings of 54 was a most delightful exhibition of correct and vigorous batting. He met the Presidency attack with perfect confidence; and his contribution coming at a time when it was most needed was greatly useful to the Hindus.

On the play commencing yesterday the Hindus, who had made 56 for the loss of 7 wickets the previous day, were all out for 79. The Presidency, with a lead of 128, then went in a second time, and totalled 124, Greig again being the top scorer with 38. The Hindus then entered upon their second venture and had made 82 for 7 wickets when stumps were drawn for the day.

The Presidency are ahead of the Hindus by 170 runs, while the latter have only 3 wickets in hand. There is, therefore, every prospect of the Presidency coming off champions this year.

DETAILS OF THE PLAY.

Owing to the heavy showers of rain that had fallen the previous day, the match could not be commenced earlier than 12-30 noon yesterday. On Monday the Presidency had made 207, while the Hindus had totalled only 56 for the loss of 7 wickets.

Samel and Talpade faced the bowling of Joy and Mosse. Joy sent down a maiden to Samel. Talpade got a single off Mosse. Samel then scored a single off the same trundler, and saved the follow on, and in the next over by driving him for a fourer sent up 60. Joy in the next over, however, clean bowled Talpade (67—8—18). Sesachari went in, and Coombs relieved Mosse at the northern end. The total had been increased by only 2, when Joy beat Sesachari (69—9—2). Erasha, who was the last man in, got two fourers and was then out to a catch in the slips by Greig off Joy. The Hindu's first innings thus terminated for only 79 (79—10—9.)

PRESIDENCY.

The Presidency entered upon their second innings with a useful lead of 128. Turner and Greig faced the bowling of Talpade and Erasha. Turner got a single off Talpade, whom Greig also drove for a fourer. Greig then sent Erasha to the leg boundary and telegraphed the first decade, which was soon followed by the second and the third. With the total at 35, Shivram relieved Talpade at the pavilion end.

On the match being resumed after lunch, Greig and Turner, the not-outs of the morning, faced the attack of Erasha and Shivram. Turner scored a single off Erasha but, in the next over, was caught at mid-on by Samel off Shivram (46—1—18). Captain Heath who joined Greig was clean-bowled by Erasha before he could break his duck (49—2—0). Lieutenant Townend then went in; the half century was then telegraphed, which Greig welcomed with a fourer off Shivram, Greig was then missed in the slips by Agasker off Erasha; but the chance was an extremely difficult one, the ball going over the head of the fieldsman. The sixth decade was up. Immediately afterwards Greig played on to a ball off Shivram. The retiring batsman had contributed 38, which included four 4's (63—3—38). Commander Vines joined Townend, and scored a single off Shivram, and got a triplet off Erasha. The total reached 72, when Vines skied a ball off Erasha and was caught by the trundler (72—4—8). Cooper who was the sixth man in, out Erasha for a quartette. Date was then put on to bowl in place of Erasha at the northern end. Townend, when at 16, was missed in the slips by Erasha off Date. 90 was telegraphed, when Talpade relieved Shivram at the Gymkhana. Townend was a little after held near the boundary line by Agasker off Date (94—5—17). Captain Rutter filled the vacant place, but was soon out to a catch in the long field by Shivram off Talpade (96—6—6). Sprott, the Presidency skipper then joined Cooper, who, a little after, succumbed to a ball off Date (97—7—13). The Presidency had started well, but did not maintain the good beginning. They had made 46 for one wicket, but lost the next 6 wickets for the addition of only 51 runs. Sprott and Coombs, however, revived the hopes of a good Presidency total by hitting out, Sprott sending up the century amid loud cheering. Erasha again trundled. Sprott welcomed the next decade with a quartette off Erasha. The total stood at 120, when Coombs was bowled by Erasha (120—8—9.) Colonel Mosse joined Sprott, but was soon out, being caught by Agasker off Date (121—9—0.) Joy was the last man in. Sprott was then adjudged l.-b.-w. to Date (124—10—18.) The Presidency second innings terminated for 124.

HINDUS' 2ND INNINGS.

At 4-45 p. m., the Hindus commenced their second venture, Agasker and Samel facing Joy and Coombs. The Hindu innings opened disastrously for them, Agasker being caught in the slips by Townend off Joy (0—1—0.) Talpade came in, whom Joy completely beat the very next ball (0—2—0). Telang stepped in. In Coombs' first over, Samel was l.-b.-w. (0-3-0.) C. V. Mehta joined Telang, who snicked a single off Joy. Two more singles by Telang, and then Mehta drove Joy for four; but he was the very next ball caught at the wickets by Sprott off Joy (7-4-4.) Date filled the vacant place. The first decade was then telegraphed by Telang scoring a single off Coombs. With the total at 25, Mosse relieved Coombs at the northern end. Telang, by hitting out, sent up two more decades. With the total at 48, Turner was put on to bowl in place of Mosse. Date hit the new trundler to the boundary and telegraphed the half century amid cheering; the sixth decade was soon up. Cooper then trundled in place of Joy. The total stood at 65, when Date was very beautifully caught at point by Vines off Cooper. He with Telang had put up 58 for the fifth wicket (65—5—18). The retiring batsman had played a fine game. Balu was the seventh man in. Greig relieved Turner. The total had been added to by only 5, when Balu was caught by Heath off Greig (70-6-0). Ramalu was the next man in. Telang then telegraphed his individual half century amid cheering. The total stood at 82, when Greig clean-bowled Ramalu (82-7-1). The Hindus had made 82 for 7 wickets, when stumps were drawn for the day. The following are the scores :

PRESIDENCY.

1st Innings.

Capt Greig, c Erasha, b Shivram	...	52
Mr. Turner, c Sesachari, b Balu ..	...	3
Capt. Heath, b Date	...	41
Lt. Towsend, b Talpade	...	2
Comdr. Vines, c Erasha, b Balu ...	...	21
Mr. K. E. Cooper, b Erasha ...	...	2
Capt. Rutter, c Agasker, b Erasha	...	0
Mr. F. L. Sprott. not out	...	42
Mr. E. E. Coombs, l-b-w b Erasha	...	3
Col. Mosse, b Erasha	...	27
Mr. Joy, c Erasha, b Shivram ...	...	1
Extras...	...	13
Total	...	207

HINDUS.

1st Innings.

Mr. Agasker, c Greig, b Joy ...	...	5
Mr. C. V. Mehta, l-b-w, b Coombs	...	1
Mr Ramalu, b Joy	...	6
Mr. P. K. Telang, b Coombs ...	...	4
Mr. K. A. Date, b Joy	...	9
Mr. Balu, c and b Mosse	...	6
Mr. Samel, not out...	...	0
Mr. Shivram, st Sprott, b Joy ...	...	5
Mr. Talpade, b Joy...	...	18
Mr. Sesachari, b Joy	...	2
Mr. Erasha, c Greig, b Joy ...	...	9
Extras...	...	5
Total	...	79

PRESIDENCY.

2nd Innings.

Mr. J. T. Turner, c Samel, b Shivram ...		18
Capt. Greig, b Shivram	...	38
Capt. Heath, b Erasha	...	0
Lt. Townsend, c Agasker, b Date...	...	17
Comdr. Vines, c and b Erasha ...	...	8
Mr. K. E. Cooper, b Date... ...	...	13
Capt Rutter, c Shivram, b Talpade	...	0
Mr. F. L. Sprott, l-b-w, b Date ...	...	18
Mr. E. E. Coombs, b Erasha ...	...	9
Col. Mosse, c Agasker, b Date ...	...	0
Mr. Joy, not out	...	1
Extras...	...	2
Total	...	124

HINDUS.

2ND Innings.

Mr. Agasker, c Townend, b Joy...	...	0
Mr. Samel, l-b-w, b Coombs ...	...	0
Mr. Talpade, b Joy	...	0
Mr. P. K. Telang, not out ...	...	54
Mr. C. V. Mehta, c Sprott, b Joy...	...	4
Mr. Date, c Vines, b Cooper ...	...	18
Mr. Balu, c Heath, b Greig ...	...	0
Mr. Ramalu, b Greig	...	1
The rest to bat.		
Extras ...	...	5
Total (for 7 wickets)...		82

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Presidency—1st Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Mr. Balu	22	51	8	2
Mr. Erasha ...	19	51	3	4
Mr. Date ...	11	36	1	1
Mr. Talpade ...	10	26	3	1
Mr. Shivram ...	7	30	2	2

Hindus—1st Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Mr. Joy	17	24	8	7
Mr. Coombs.....	11	31	3	2
Col. Mosse	6	19	2	1

Presidency—2nd Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Mr. Talpade.....	9	26	2	1
Mr. Erasha	17	54	1	3
Mr. Shivram ...	11	25	0	2
Mr. Date	11	17	1	4

SOLDIERS' FURLOUGH.

Further Privileges.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 22.

A special Indian Army Order is published notifying the grant to efficient British regimental soldiers of good character, serving in India, of furlough to the United Kingdom, subject to certain conditions and the exigencies of the Trooping Season. The furloughs now sanctioned are to be in addition to the furloughs already admissible under the rules, and will consist of furloughs on payment up to a limit of Rs. 250 for all India.

2. All ranks with the exception of men enlisted for three years' colour service who have not extended may be granted furloughs after two years' service in India on payment of £15 (Rs. 225). In return for this payment the soldier will receive passage in a Government transport and messing on boardship, but will have to pay his own railway fare to and from the ports of embarkation and disembarkation. For the Indian portion of the land journey the soldier proceeding on payment furloughs will travel at concession rates, subject to military discipline, and will not be required to do duty on boardship except in an emergency. To be eligible for this class of furlough a soldier must not only have completed two years' service in India, but must also satisfy his Commanding Officer that he has some urgent and valid reason necessitating his presence at home, the wish to get away from India for a short time just for a change not being treated as a valid reason.

The furlough is ordinarily to be granted during the summer months, and will usually be for five to six months, the man proceeding home by the last transport of one Trooping Season and returning by the first of the following. Absence on payment furlough will not be held to break continuity of foreign service for purpose of transfer to the home establishment. Men serving at or near seaport towns may also be allowed, when they can arrange with merchant vessels to do so, to work their passage home and back to India for themselves instead of paying £15 and going by transport.

THE GOVERNOR'S MOVEMENTS.

The following is the programme of His Excellency the Governor's visit to Bombay next week :—

September 28th, Monday—Leave Kirkee at 7-15 a.m., private departure; arrive Victoria Terminus at 10-50 a.m., private arrival.

September 29th, Tuesday—Halt at the Secretariat.

September 30th, Wednesday—Leave Victoria Terminus at 8-15 a.m. private departure; arrive Kirkee at 12-7 p.m. private arrival.

His Excellency will be accompanied by Mr. L. Robertson, Private Secretary, and Captain E. Drummond, A.-D.-C.

A visitor at Walton-on-Naze has found forty-five pieces of silver in a crevice on the cliffs. The silver is engraved with a crest—a crown, with the letter "M" beneath. It was wrapped in a cloth.

"HUGHES ROAD."

A Fine New Thoroughfare.

OPENING SPEECHES.

THE transformation of Bombay from a wretched settlement of swamp and rock and jungle, where "two *monsoons* be the age of a white man" to the present spacious and variegated city, has been the work of two clear centuries, and is likely to be the work of two more. Bombay is no longer a death-trap for Europeans; most of us enjoy vigorous health, have excellent appetites, and can keep our livers going without resort to either skipping ropes or diabolo. But it is not entirely the living whom we have to thank for this gratifying change. An interesting booklet might be written on "The Builders of Bombay." An industrious deiver into the forgotton lore of the City would reveal a wonderful story of the evolution of "Urbs Prima in Indis" since the days of King Charles the Second. The fine streets and avenues which are now in course of construction are not half so wonderful as the constructional and reclamatory works of those fine old Bombay engineers whose very names had been all but forgotten ere we were born. Governor Hornby, for instance, who, in defiance of "the Company," created the Vellard, which closed the main branch of the sea from Mahalaxmi to Lovegrove; and saved the flats from the salt monsoon floods, did us Bombayites of to-day more sterling service than he could ever have dreamt possible. His good works have lived after him; and his name is still familiar to us. Perhaps in centuries to come the names of some of our present-day Trust-wallas will not be unknown to the white exiles of the City. The Hon'ble Mr. Owen Dunn, for instance, may be sure that his name as The Builder of Beautiful Bombay will not soon cease to be familiar to the now unborn generations of Bombayites. Sir Walter Hughes, too, may rest assured that his name will long be familiar to the citizens. A step to insure his perpetuation was taken yesterday, when a new road was formally opened and named after him. Sir Walter was the first Chairman of the Improvement Trust, which, in the progress of Bombay, is to the city what in London the County Council is to the old Board of Works. It is only natural, therefore, that Sir Walter's name should be given to one of the finest of the new roads which the Improvement Trust has evolved. This habit of naming roads after the Builders of Bombay is no novel one, as is seen in Hornby Road, which got its name from the aforesaid Governor Hornby who ruled in Bombay as for back as 1771. No doubt in course of time the Europeans will cease to monopolise these marks of distinction, and then we may have Tilak Terrace and Mehta Mall.

But to Hughes Road. Beginning at the foot of Gibbs Road, where it joins Gowalia Tank Road by Messrs. Kemp's, it skirts the face of the hill and, leaving the property of the Parsi Panchayet, turns southward until it joins Sandhurst Road just on the slope of the new overbridge crossing the B. B. and C. I. Railway. For the present the shortest route from Hughes Road to the Fort is by an acute angle turn into Mathew Road, and thence to Queen's Road, or by continuing along Breach Candy Road through Charni Road to Queen's Road. But a broad new road leading from the bridge direct to Queen's Road through the old stable yard, is now being pushed forward as rapidly as possible, and when this is finished there will be a magnificent avenue from Cumballa Hill to Queen's Road. Hughes Road will naturally serve all the large volume of traffic from Gibbs' Road, and the western side of the island, which has hitherto been forced to negotiate the very dangerous corner by Mathew Road, and to pass through narrow and extremely congested roads. Then when the junction between Sandhurst Road and Queen's Road is complete, the flow of traffic from the City to Chowpatti and Malabar Hill, which is now frequently hung up at the Charni Road level crossing will pass by way of the overbridge, and the level-crossing can be removed.

Hughes Road has been so finely graded that the ascent to Cumballa Hill is almost imperceptible. It has been constructed with an eye to the scenic possibilities of the site. The slips on Gibbs' Road last monsoon were not an unmixed disadvantage. The bank has been sloped more gently, and when the flowering shrubs and creepers with which it has been thickly planted are in bloom, it will be one of the prettiest thoroughfares in Bombay. Hughes Road will have the effect of opening up the palm grove for building purposes. From Hughes Road a gridiron of roads runs back to Gamdevi Road, and the land is divided into plots ready for the builder. It is intended to confine all lessees to a ground floor and two upper stories, as on the Colaba Reclamation and ultimately this may become one of the most popular residential quarters in the City. The scheme will, indeed, be the means of contributing materially to the solution of the problem of housing the middle classes in Bombay. The value of the sites has been fixed at such figures as will render the improvement self-supporting, and it is anticipated the whole of the twenty lakhs spent upon it will be recouped. Hughes Road is the centre of only one of over a dozen schemes for the improvement of the City.

If the Trust had not been called into existence the whole of this splendid area would have remained fallow for years. The Trust is the only body in Bombay with the resources requisite to deal with improvements on a spacious and comprehensive scale. This is now being recognised in the silencing of the voice of criticism, and having realised what the Trust has done at Chowpatti the intelligent citizen should bring his influence to bear upon the Corporation to fill in and lay out Gowalia Tank, and replace the ugly wall at the end of Gibbs' Road by a neat railing.

For the opening of the New Hughes Road there were present amongst many others, the Hon'ble Sir Pherozshah Mehta, K.C.I.E., the Honble Sir Dhamedher Thackersey, Sir Balchandra Krishna; Mr. F. F. Gordon; Mr. Macdonald; Mr. Joseph Hall, Executive Engineer to the Municipality; Mr. D. E. Wacha Mr. Prose, P. W. D., Mr. Hatch, Collector of Bombay; Mr. Kent, Chief Engineer, P. W. D., Mr. A. K. Leslie, and several native gentlemen. Considerable crowds of Hindoos had collected in the vicinity of the red bunting arch which marked the entrance of the new road; and at a quartes to six o'clock the Hon'ble Mr. Owen Dunn said:—"Lady Hughes,—I have to thank you on behalf of the Trustees for so kindly consenting to perform the little ceremony of opening for public use this new thoroughfare which has been constructed by the Trust in connection with what is known as their Street Scheme No. IV. The ceremony could be entrusted to no more fitting hands, as the road is to be known as the Hughes Road, to mark the regard and esteem in which Sir Walter Hughes, who was the first Chairman of the Board, and still actively assists in its deliberations, is held by his colleagues. The scheme, of which this Road forms the principal feature, was one of those first adopted by the Board at the instance of Sir Walter Hughes, though it has since been modified in some respects. Its main object is to make available a new residential area on which the better class of people, unavoidably displaced owing to our larger Schemes of improvement in the City, might find suitable and healthy sites on which to re-establish themselves, and incidentally by means of this new main road to provide a convent

ent route from Cumballa Hill and the adjoining district to the Queen's Road and the Fort. In the carrying out of the scheme a very large area of low-lying and swampy land which was formerly a source of malaria to the neighbourhood has been raised and properly drained, with the result that fever has practically disappeared, and the estate should without doubt prove a very attractive and healthy place of residence. The construction of the Hughes Road has not been without its difficulties and anxieties. The serious nature of the slip that occurred at the commencement of the monsoon of last year when the Gibbs' Road above was destroyed for a considerable length will be fresh in the memory of the City, but I am glad to think we have successfully battled with the forces against us, and you will, I believe, agree that there is now every appearance of stability and permanence, the present monsoon having practically passed without causing the least sign of weakness. The cost of this whole scheme is estimated at about Rs. 20 lakhs and it is hoped to recover about the equivalent of this in ground rents from the new building plots. I will now ask you to be good enough to sever the ribbon which bars our way and then to lead us over what will, I have no doubt, be a most popular and useful thoroughfare."

Lady Hughes then severed the white silk ribbon beneath the arch, amidst cheers from the crowd.

Sir Walter Hughes then addressed the gathering. He said:—Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen—My colleagues on the Improvement Trust could not have paid me a higher compliment or one I more thoroughly appreciate than they have done in first resolving to call this road by my name and then inviting Lady Hughes to perform the ceremony of declaring it open. It is a great satisfaction to me to learn that their resolution to so name the road met with the cordial approval of the Municipal Corporation. I am most grateful for the kindly appreciation which both bodies have shown in the matter. For 28 years I have been intimately connected with the life of this City. It is small wonder if my interests are bound up in its progress. Its welfare, its commerce, its advancement in every direction have been in the past, are to-day and will always continue to be matters I have deeply at heart. I am indeed proud to feel that, through the appreciative thoughtfulness of my colleagues on the Improvement Trust and Port Trust Boards, my name will be linked with one of the finest thoroughfares as well as the busiest commercial centre of Bombay. I refer to the resolution passed by the Port Trustees to call the new graving dock at Mody Bay by my name. As the Chairman has told you, this road, which we are about to open, forms part of one of the six great schemes formulated by the Board during my term of office as Chairman, the others being the Princes Street, the Sandhurst Road, the Dadur-Matunga and Sion Schemes and the Nagpada Improvement scheme I think I am most satisfied with the Nagpada Scheme. It was one I set my heart on from the very first and I think it more than any of the others attains the ideal of an improvement scheme namely, the replacement of a direful slum area in the true Eastern sense (a very different thing from so-called slums in the West) by a wholesome well-laid out area fulfilling a standard of sanitary requirements. The Sandhurst Road and Princess Street Schemes also include the improvement of insanitary areas of considerable extent. This scheme—Scheme No. IV—is of a different class. It has converted a low-lying swampy palm grove into a high class residential estate. I well recollect standing on Gibbs' Road with a high official of Government and being reproached for so ruthlessly proposing to deprive the landscape of the palm grove which formed the foreground of that beautiful vista. I only wish the hon'ble gentleman were present to-day to see the transformation that has been wrought, for I think it would reconcile him to the deprivation. The scheme is in every way one on which the Board have reason to congratulate themselves, and I am sure you have all heard with satisfaction that it promises to be a financial success, as it is anticipated that the ground rents for the new plots will cover its cost. I will not detain you longer but will ask you to accept my cordial thanks for the compliment you have paid me. Lady Hughes desires me to add an expression of her appreciation of your thoughtful kindness in asking her to perform the ceremony of opening the road."

The auditors of these interesting speeches then set off in a procession of motor cars and carriages along the new road, headed by Mr. Dunn conveying Sir Water and Lady Hughes.

THE VICEROY'S MOVEMENTS.

Children's Fancy Dress Dance.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 22.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Countess Minto return to Simla this evening from Mashobra, where they have been spending the week-end.

Her Excellency attends the theatre here to-night and gives a children's fancy dress dance on Wednesday next.

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RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

Meeting at Simla.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 21.

THE first meeting of the Indian Railway Conference Association was held this morning.

Mr. Dring, in opening the meeting, delivered the following address.

"Gentlemen,—In the first instance I beg to express my appreciation at the great honor done me in my election as President of the Indian Railway Conference Association for the current year. That the president should come for two successive years from Calcutta is due to absence of nominations for the post by Railways having their interests elsewhere. The delegates to the Association meetings and the other officers attending, being the senior officers concerned in the administration and working of Indian railways, we find with regret at almost each meeting that one or more of our associates in the post have finally left the country.

This year we shall solely miss Messrs. E. F. Jacob and C. A. R. Crommelin. We have on the other hand to welcome back in his high appointment to membership of the Railway Board, Mr. S. Finney, who last year retired from the managership of the North-Western Railway shortly before the meeting here of the Association.

In his opening address last year, Mr. Manson referred to the absence of a permanent Secretary but was able to inform you that Mr. Ross-Johnson, then Traffic Manager of the Madras Railway, on leave in England, had been offered and had accepted the post of whole-time Secretary to the Association. Mr. Ross-Johnson took up his duties from the 23rd December, 1907, and made his headquarters for a short period in Calcutta, but has, since February last, been conducting the work of the Association at Jubbulpore, selected as being probably the most central station of the system of Indian railways taken as a whole. Mr. Ross-Johnson is well-known to us and, as we confidently anticipated, has quickly settled down to his important and increasing work and has already given proof that our confidence in his qualifications was quite correctly placed.

ASSOCIATION MEMBERS.

The Association now consists of 23 members exercising 114 votes and representing a mileage of 32,301 out of a total mileage as recorded in the Government administration report of 32,722 miles. During the year two new associates came to us.

"The Dholpur Bari Railway which has a junction with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway at Dholpur, and the Shahdara-Saharanpur Light Railway forming a link between the North-West and East Indian Railways are still unrepresented on the Association. The number of railways is large but they are for the most part of quite nominal importance on through traffic arrangements. In May last the Secretary of the Railway Board communicated the sanction to the fundamental rules of the Association on the understanding that the powers of the Association in regard to expenditure and establishment are subject to such limits as may be from time to time imposed by Government. In future years it is proposed that the Secretary shall before the annual meeting draw up a progress report of the year's work, specially recording the action taken in conformity with the resolutions passed in the previous meeting of the Conference. In regard to the questions discussed at last year's meeting and not then finally disposed of the following remarks may be made:—The reprint of the rules and regulations discussed at the last conference was completed by the acting secretary before the end of the year and on receipt from the printers in the early part of the current year copies were issued to Railways. It may be recorded that a fair number of the dissents alluded to in paragraph 10 of the last President's address have been withdrawn by the Railways concerned. Copies of the regulation are now available for sale to non-members.

The recommendations of the Conference in regard to the charges by Government for the rent and maintenance of the railway telegraph wires have been duly communicated to the Railway Board. No reply has yet been received. The opportunity was taken of the presence of most of the members of the Association at a special meeting in Calcutta, in February last, to deal with the reference from the Railway Board on the subject of a set of standard forms for 'line clear' tickets. The forms approved by the Association were only submitted to the Railway Board. Some time was passed in demi-official correspondence, but in June last the formal approval of the Railway Board was received to the forms submitted, with the exception that the distinctive markings are required to be printed on the back as well as on the front of the forms.

The Sub-Committee appointed to consider the question of a standard telegraph code for use in service messages between Railways, met in July and their recommendations, which have been circulated to Railways, will come up for consideration and approval at the present meeting. The Committee considered a number of codes now in use and also proposals for a different system of codes, but did not consider them suitable for general use. The system they have decided to recommend is based partly on a collection of the latter syllables compiled by Mr. C. E. Ross of the Public Works Department, for whose permission to make this use of the result of his labours Railways will be indebted

ACCOUNTS AND RETURNS.

The question of monthly station account has made substantial progress, The Sub-Committee appointed in October, 1907, under resolution 78, met in Calcutta, in February last, to frame working rules for the introduction of monthly accounts and the necessary consequent changes in the subsidary regulations for dealing with through traffic. This report has been circulated and has already been generally accepted by Boards of Directors and State Railway Managers. Most Railways intimated their preparedness to bring in the change from the 1st July last, but in consequence of the heavy work in connection with the re-arrangement of their system the Madras and Southern Maharatta Railway asked that the date might be postponed to the 1st January next. A further suggestion has been made that the 1st November 1908, being a Sunday, might be a more convenient date.

A reference to the Railway Board was necessary in order to obtain authority for the necessary substitution of monthly for weekly audited traffic returns, and as to certain code rules. In their reply conveying sanction on these two points the Railway Board also intimate their approval of the introduction of monthly accounts and desire to impress on the Conference the importance of the adhesion of all the important lines to the proposal and of the simultaneous introduction of the new rules in all the large railway systems. Some detailed objections have, however, been raised by one Railway, and to dispose of them a further meeting of the Sub-Committee has been called at Simla. One railway also has not yet obtained its Board's approval to the change. A subsidiary matter dealt with by the Sub-Committee is that of the carriage of Railway invoices by the Post Office. At the last meeting it was decided that the President should address the Director-General. That officer's reply and the Sub-Committee's recommendation thereon will be found recorded in the agenda for this meeting. The importance may here be emphasised of the traffic department insisting on a closer adhesion by the staff to the rules regarding junction invoices. A proposal by the South Indian Railway to amend the subsidiary regulations in this respect is also before the Conference.

RAILWAY POLICE.

In para. 20 of his address last year, the President referred to the report of the Railway Police Committee and the report was afterwards laid on the table for the perusal of the members. It has since been referred by the Railway Board direct to the Agents of Companies' lines, together with a covering letter from the Home Department enquiring whether Companies are prepared to accept the principle of division proposed and the modification of their contracts necessary to give effect to them. It was considered by several Agents that it would be convenient to discuss the question at the Conference and endeavour to obtain a uniformity of views before addressing their Boards, and the subject has therefore been entered on the agenda as subject No. 6. A connected question which has to be considered is that of carriages for Superintendents of Government Railway Police. (Subject No. 7). In Resolution 64 of last year, it was recorded that the Secretary should be asked to revise the rules for the change of intermediate and third-class privilege tickets. This has been done and the draft has been circulated to Railways and their replies and suggestions received. This will be found recorded under subject No. 34 of the agenda and the case is, it is hoped, in a form in which it can be disposed of without delay in full Conference.

The question of the rates for hire of rolling stock on foreign lines, disposed of by Resolution 22 of the last meeting, has been again entered for discussion at the request of the B. and N. W. Railway. In this connection some interesting data have been obtained from the American Railway Association, through the courtesy of Mr. Allen, the Secretary, which have already been put before Railways.

The present meeting has before it an unprecedented list of subjects for consideration, and our closest attention will be necessary in order to dispose of them. It is very difficult to classify a series of no less than 66 questions, or to suggest a programme for their disposal with the utmost expenditure possible and consistent with a thorough examination. Our task is so far as possible to come to a definite conclusion and to avoid stating opinions in general terms. At our meetings the point has been raised more than once whether a delegate of a Railway not interested in a subject before us should vote or hold his peace. I venture to suggest that while it would undoubtedly be incorrect in such a case to record an unconsidered vote, it will fall within the scope of the delegate's position here to weigh what is said on each side and vote according to his opinion.

I have attempted to prepare a rough programme, which will be put before you separately, for the consideration of the subjects by various Committees, and it is, I think, unnecessary for me to go through our long list separately.

WORK OF COMMITTEES.

I desire to draw your attention to the excellent work which has been done previous to this meeting of the Conference Association by our Tariff Simplification Committee and by the Committee of Locomotive and Carriage Superintendents. The Tariff Simplification Committee has been subject in a very marked degree to the changes in personnel forming so frequent a feature in the all classes of administration and work in India. Its first chairman was compelled to resign before the Committee had been long at work, a permanent Secretary was not available till quite recently and the constitution of the Committee has twice completely changed in two years. It now fortunately has three of its original members in Messrs. Muirhead, Weight and Ross-Johnson, the last named having been so appointed in the first instance. The result of very close application at protracted meetings at Jubbulpore and Simla is that the Committee are enabled to come before you with a record of much work done and much achieved. The Chairman of the Committee will give you details of the recommendations and the reasons for them. The Conference will be asked to consider these recommendations and also the advisability suggested by the Board of Directors of the East Indian Railway Company, of entrusting the completion of the work of the simplication of the goods tariff to a Committee of expert traffic and audit officers who could devote their whole time to the work. As members are aware, this proposal has the entire concurrence and approval of the Railway Board who desire that the simplification may be carried through with as little delay as possible, and, while recognizing the value of the proposals put forward by the Committee, who have already considered the question, are convinced that the early completion of the work necessitates more continuous attention than can be given in the intervals of time spared from the duties, which are in themselves of great importance.

The Locomotive and Carriage and Wagon Committee, affiliated with this Association under Resolution 91 of last year's Conference, met on the 7th instant for the consideration of the agenda previously circulated, under the presidency of Mr. S. J. Sarjant, Locomotive Superintendent of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. The meeting was fully attended and valuable conclusions have been arrived at.

It is interesting to note that of the subjects placed before you for consideration, more than twenty are on references from the Railway Board.

PETROLEUM RISKS.

A subject which I may specially refer to as having been received too late for inclusion in the agenda, is that put to us by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, in regard to risk notes for petroleum. The forms of risk notes under which reduced rates are quoted for ordinary merchandise on condition that the carrier is relieved from responsibility have recently with our concurrence been revised so as to make the Railway liable for the loss of a complete consignment, or of one or more complete packages forming part of a consignment, due to wilful neglect or theft by railway servants. We are asked to agree to a similar revision in the risk notes for petroleum and such like commodities and to obtain the sanction of Government to the revised forms. There are proposals for reconsideration and revision of certain of the general rules and these have been made at the instance of the Railway Board in accordance with a Resolution (No. 57) passed last year. Railways have been asked to say whether the proposed modifications shall be taken into consideration, but seeing the nature of the reference it is necessary that an opinion be given on each proposal made.

Another question also recently referred to us is as to existing railway rates as affecting the development of local industries, raised by the Government of the United Provinces. I am sure that we shall be ready to assist to the utmost of our power the industrial awakening of the country, and I commend to your acceptance the suggestion of the Railway Board that the Railways serving the United Provinces should form a small Local Committee of traffic officers to which the Local Government would be invited to refer, in the first instance, any proposals regarding reduced rates or the quotation of through rates which might be put forward as being likely to assist in the development of any particular local industry.

Gentlemen, the number of subjects before you is so large that any analysis of them would take much time and also delay us from getting to work. I trust you will find that each case is put before you in such a way that you will have the materials for full discussion.

MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

A bulky list has been prepared on the subject of Municipal taxation, especially in regard to the concealment by Government of certain notifications by which we were protected from being unfairly exploited for the benefit of Royal authorities and to the declaration that every Railway Administration in British India shall be liable to pay lawfully imposed local taxes. The Railway Board has to some extent comforted us by pointing out that Government, as being more interested in Railway revenues than railway companies, are fully alive to the necessity of preventing municipal taxation from growing to unreasonable dimensions, and are ready to give prompt and sympathetic consideration to our representations if the present orders are shown to bear unduly on Railways.

A question the settlement of which will conduce to the efficient disposal of the business of the Association, is that of the automatic filling up of vacancies on Committees and Sub-committees which must occur so frequently under Indian conditions. We have a standing Resolution which will be found printed as paragraph 3, on page 8 of the Regulations, which provides for the filling of any vacancy in the office of President by his "locum tenens." It is understood that it was informally agreed at the last meeting to apply the same principle to vacancies on Sub-committees, but during the year objection has been taken to this having been done. It is, therefore, suggested that the following should be added to the standing Resolution in question:—'The same procedure shall apply in the case of vacancies in the office of Chairman or member of any Committee, or Sub-committee of the Association.' A suggestion may be made that it would conduce to efficiency if the two Arbitration Committees were now formally affiliated to the Association, the Secretary of the Association being "ex-officio" Secretary of both Committees. He would then keep the records. If Railways would also assist in the matter by sending the Secretary copies of judgments in suits in which the question of Railway law and practice are involved, these could be reported at the same time and a very useful record of Railway case law would thus be gradually built up, though perhaps it is not necessary at present to make a final proposal for your consideration that steps should be taken to have legal advice ready to our assistance when required. There are already indications that the work of the Association will require such help.

Last years Prize Essays were not as satisfactory as usual, and the President did not feel justified in awarding the first prize. The second prize was awarded to Mr. Melville Hayman, for an essay on 'The advantages and disadvantages of the present system of Pre-Audit of all Revenue Expenditure by which Bills are concentrated at Headquarters prior to disbursement, thereby causing unavoidable delays in payment of salaries and allowances, with suggestions for modifying the system, or for the adoption of a revised Scheme," and the third to Mr. Kishen Sahai, Claims clerk, Rajputana-Malva Railway, Ajmere, for 'The best method of dealing with Passengers Luggage.'

The accounts of the Expenditure of the Association for the half-year ended June, 1908, were duly audited and have already been circulated to Railways. The expenditure amounts to a total for the half year of Rs. 17,307-10-2 and divided over the 119 votes of the Association gives an amount of 145-7-1 per vote for the half-year against Rs. 2,004-12-2 per vote for the year 1907. Owing to the redistribution of Railways in Southern India referred to above, the number of votes over which the expenditure is divisable is now reduced to 114. An estimate, of expenditure for the coming year, so far as it can be foreseen is printed in the Agenda.

The heaviest item in our expenditure, and the uncertain element in our estimate is the cost of printing. It is probable that the number of publications for general distribution, such as regulations, code books, tariffs, etc., will considerably increase in the future. At present the cost is met from the general funds of the Association, and all Railways receive as many copies as they require. These requirements vary widely, and thus some Railways pay for the excessive demands of others. It is also probable that the addition of these large bills may in the future cause us to exceed our present sanctioned expenditure of Rs. 40,000 per annum. It is suggested, therefore, for the approval of the Association, that in future six complimentary copies of such publications should be issued free to Railways, and further copies as they may require, on payment, the price being fixed by the Secretary as closely as practicable to the actual cost of production."

In connection with the reorganisation of the Railway Board it is understood that two more Assistant Secretaries will be appointed to cope with the work involved. There will also be a corresponding increase in the subordinate establishment.

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 22.

At the annual meeting of the Railway Conference Association, the programme of business is a long one and will probably take a fortnight to get through.

The "Pioneer" understands, that particular attention is likely to be paid to the subject of acts of violence and robberies on running trains.

CANADA AND INDIANS.

Immigration Restrictions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 22.

A notification has been issued by the local Government to the effect that immigration into the Dominion of Canada otherwise than by continuous journey from the country of which the immigrant is a native or citizen and upon through ticket purchased in that country is prohibited, and that every Asiatic immigrant other than those with whose countries the Government of Canada has special arrangement or those concerning whose countries special statutory regulations exist on the part of Canada must have in his possession a sum of at least 200 dollars.

SANCTION has been accorded to the formation of Engineer charges at Jullundur and Ferozepore in lieu of the present Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer charge at Lahore.

BARISAL CONFERENCE SEQUEL.

Presentation to an Indian Lady.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 22.

On Sunday afternoon last, at a Bengali ladies gathering in Barisal, presided over by Mrs. Behari Lal Chowdhury, there was presented to Srimati Sarojini Bose a pair of "Bande Mataram" gold bangles, lockets and medals.

This was done in recognition of her having given her own bangles as a contribution towards the funds for erecting a suitable memorial to mark the displeasure of the people at the alleged forcible dispersion of the "Bande Mataram" procession of delegates, who were escorting the President-elect of the Barisal Conference, and also for vowing not to wear bangles till the "Bande Mataram" circular was withdrawn.

After the "Swadeshi" song by some Hindu ladies present, Mr. Aswini Kumar Dutt addressed the audience, dwelling on the part taken by Indian women of the past in their country's cause, and that upon them the regeneration of India mainly depended. He asked them to keep the "Swadeshi" vow and to induce their sons, brothers, husbands and others to be true to their country.

There was much enthusiasm, and Sarojini Bose replied in fitting terms.

MISS TAYLOR'S MURDER.

Eurasian Culprits Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 22.

Mullins, the Eurasian who was arrested recently in connection with the murder of Miss Taylor, on the North-Western Railway, has made a statement implicating both himself and another Eurasian named Shouldham, who was with him on the train at the time and who has also been arrested.

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 22.

An important capture in connection with the murder of Miss Taylor has been effected in Calcutta.

Yesterday Superintendent Merriman, of the Bow Bazaar Police, received a telegram from the Chief of the Multan Police stating that a Eurasian named C. Shouldham of Calcutta was suspected of being concerned in the murder and his arrest needed. Merriman tracked Shouldham to the house of a Railway guard in Pudderpooker section. Shouldham was forthwith placed under arrest and will be conveyed under escort to Multan by to-night's mail.

Shouldham was formerly a guard on the Eastern Bengal State Railway, but has been out of employment for some time. He has two previous convictions against him, and at the time of his arrest was enjoying the privilege of bail in connection with a charge by the Allahabad police of impersonating a police officer while travelling on the East India Railway.

THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

Viceroy's Message.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 22.

The following is the main portion of the famine telegram sent yesterday by the Viceroy to the Secretary of State:—

Demand for state relief continues to decrease and arrangements are being made in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh to close relief operations at an early date. General rain has fallen again in North-Eastern India, and prospects have improved in Eastern Bengal and Behar. More rain is still required in North Bihar, Oudh and the eastern districts of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, but elsewhere prospects are generally satisfactory. Prices are still very high, but there has been a slight fall in parts of Bengal and the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

THE CAPITATION CHARGES.

India's Share.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 22.

Regarding the Romer Committee recommendations the "Pioneer" says: The English Treasury and the War Office, it is said, hold that the charges should be increased by over one million sterling annually, but when the case for India was heard it was recognised that such a sum was greatly in excess of the amount that could be justly claimed. An eventual reduction to £30,000 was agreed upon, and in the circumstances this may be considered a fair apportionment.

REVENUE RETURNS.

A Falling Off.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 22.

A Press Communique says:—The revenue returns for the first three months of the year have shewn some falling off owing to famine, especially in Railway receipts, which have naturally been severely affected by the slackness of exports. The revenue from land, excise and customs has, however, been well maintained, and the prices realised on Bengal opium exported to China are much above the average assumed in the budget estimate. In view of the excellent monsoon there should be a considerable recovery in the succeeding month of the year and the latest figures already point in this direction. It may be anticipated that, on the whole the complete twelve months will show a small surplus of revenue over expenditure.

At whole-time paid Chairman has been sanctioned for the Cawnpore Municipality. He is expected to enter on his duties in November or December next.

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL.

The Rovers' Tournament.

WORCESTERS GIVEN A WALK-OVER.

Despite the threatening elements, the weather kept sufficiently clear to allow of a game of some kind last evening although the damage under foot had, however, already been done. The Rovers' team who have been under a spell of ill-luck this season could muster only six or seven men, all the others being down with fever and chills as a result of the severe drenching of Monday evening's part-played match and the distance some have to travel in soaking doublet and hose. The Worcesters appearing in full force, there was no option for the unfortunate hosts of the Tournament but to gracefully allow a walk-over to the recent winners of the last Divisional Tournament. Not that the local doyens of the game had any very sanguine expectations of victory, but recent additions led those of us knew of them to look forward to a much closer contest than was generally thought likely.

A brief summary of the scratch knock-about which was substituted for the tie would, in view of the Worcesters' further appearances, not be out of place here. Although they scarcely quite extended themselves, their fine combination was at once evident and in short passing especially they are eminently adept but at the same time there was much more fiddling about with the ball than was judicious and we would be surprised if it was quite such. A tactics as these that helped them to success at Poona again, while their backs were sound and the halves quick and tricky, the advance-guard betrayed such slackness as one can only wish for them is not their wont on occasions of more importance. The spectators soon came to the conclusion that they were only out for an exercise canter and to a certain extent no doubt were right.

The composite team of Rovers and others who opposed them were on the other hand out for the gloves and put up a capital fight. They never lost an opportunity to break through. In Brydon, their custodian, as we remarked yesterday, they had a custodian of great resource and his numerous saves were deservedly applauded. Petty in the half-line was his own energetic self, while among the forwards, MunGavin put in much good work and the one goal scored by his side was of his providing.

Winning the toss, the Worcesters elected to defend the Bandstand goal. The Rovers kicked off and for the first five minutes the play was of an even nature. Then began a hot assault by the military team and Brydon was charged from all directions but was ever on the alert. It was only after a full quarter of an hour's play that, from a corner, Harcourt at last successfully headed the ball between the posts. The Worcesters continuing their attack, Farran and Brydon defended gamely, till the latter was beaten by a long cross-shot from Smith, which registered No. 2. From the kick-off, MunGavin and Hewes broke through and the former passed to the outside-left, whose centre, the inside-right Daniels utilized to advantage, sending the ball through just as the half-time signal was piped. Score:—

Worcesters	2 Goals.
Rovers	1 Goal.

On crossing over, the Worcesters were again the agressors, but though time and again they were in possession of the leather, they were not apparently over keen in driving their attack home and Brydon was able to repeatedly save these half-hearted assaults. After twenty minutes of this kind of work Greenaway, who had missed many good opportunities of scoring, at last netted the ball off a centre from the left-wing. Darkness had now nearly set in and further scoring was out of the question, the exchanges being of a more even nature as full time was sounded. Score:—

Worcesters	3 Goals
Rovers	1 Goal

TEAMS.

WORCESTERS.		ROVERS.
Lewis	Goal	Brydon.
Clarke	Backs	Morris,
Paton		Farran.
Clayton	Half-backs	Robson.
Yarnald		Osborne
Freeman		Petty
Smith	Forwards	Thomson
Harcourt		Daniels
Greenaway		MunGavin
Plant		Hewes
Sutton		Welsh.

Referee—Corpl. Tilley R. F. A.

TOURNAMENT TABLE.

	I. Round.	II. Round.
Y. M. C. A.	R. F. A. 3—1	
R. F. A., Kirkee		
East Lancs.	E. Lancs 0—0 2—0	
R. G. A., Bombay		
Carabiniers	Carabiniers 4—2	
Commercial Gym		
Royal Scots	E. Scots. 2—0	
Govt. Telegraphs		
Rovers	bye	Worcester W. O.
Worcesters	bye	
Somerset L. I.	bye	Somersets 4—2
Bombay Gymkhana	bye	

ROVERS SPRINTING COMPETITION.

During the interval, in the Rugby Match this afternoon, the usual race was held between the teams engaged in Saturday's contest. Only two players took part in the race on behalf of the Bombay Gymkhana, Carroll being absent. Representatives:—

SOMERSET. LIGHT INFANTRY.	BOMBAY GYM.
Millard	Abbott
Morris	Moir
Williams	

A good start was effected and Moir and Abbott were first and third respectively, while the second, fourth and fifth positions fell to the Somersets. The Bombay Gymkhana won by 8 points to 7.

SPRINTING COMPETITION TABLE.

	I. Round.	II. Round.
Y. M. C. A.	Y. M. C. A. 8—7	
R. F. A., Kirkee		
East Lancs.	R. G. A. 11—4	
R. G. A., Bombay		
Carabiniers	Com. Gym. 11—4	
Commercial Gym.		
Royal Scots	Telegraphs 12—3	
Govt. Telegraphs		
Rovers	bye	
Worcesters	bye	
Somerset L. I.	bye	B. Gym. 8—7
Bombay Gymkhana	bye	

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

Bombay Gymkhana Team for Madras.

One hears with pleasure that a Bombay Gymkhana Rugby fifteen is to compete for the Madras Rugby Tournament. Efforts have been made in the past to get teams together for this and the Calcutta Tournament and if this could be done, and those centres would return the compliment, it would mean a very great deal to the game in India.

Naturally enough, all those who played in Bombay will not be available, but the team that will go is sure to give a good account of itself.

To begin with, Gillum will replace Cole at back and Ash and Blair at half give way to Weber and Fitzgerald. The three-quarter line, strong as it is, will be decidedly improved by the inclusion of Corbett with Ward, Hearson and Baker. As to the forwards, they will probably be the same. They are in training now and so should be fit.

IT is notified in an advertisement in another column that the G. I. P. Railway is granting special rates for cars competing in the Nagpur Speed and Reliability Motor Trials at the end of December. Mr. A. E. Joyce of Nagpur is Secretary of the Trials.

THE DURAND TOURNAMENT.

Win for the Royal Irish.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 22.

In the game between the Royal Irish Rifles and the Black Watch, which ended in a draw last evening, was played off this morning, resulting in a win for the Royal Irish by one goal to the Black Watch nil.

For the first ten minutes play was confined to the Royal Irish half, the Black Watch getting three corners, from which, however, nothing resulted. Some give and take play followed, the Royal Irish playing a bit rough at times, as evidenced in three fouls being given against them. Play, however, resulted even and the whistle sounding for "half time" left the score at love all.

On resuming play, the Royal Irish had the best of it, when from a splendid pass from the outside right to the outside left, he sent in a swift shot, and the centre forward rushing up at this moment, shot it into goal. This was the first and only goal for the Royal Irish. Fast and excited play followed, after this both sides attacking furiously, neither side, however, improving on their position, when the whistle sounded time up, the score standing as above stated.

This was a very excited and hotly contested game, both sides playing up remarkably well; in fact, there was little to choose between them.

DURHAM LIGHT INFANTRY vs. LANCASHIRE FUSILIERS.

The Fusiliers at once went down and obtained a corner, which was cleared, the ball being sent to the Durham's right wing, who raced down and sent the ball behind the net. From the kick out the Durham's right wing getting possession, passed it on to his centre, who in turn gave it to his inner left, who sent in a shot, the best of the tournament, thus scoring within five minutes of the start. The Fusiliers now put on a spurt, and obtained two successive corners, the first of which nearly found the net. Shortly after the inner right put in a shot from a couple of yards, which the Durham's goal-keeper saved in grand style.

A corner immediately after to the Durhams resulted in nothing. Play ruled even after this, both sides missing opportunities, and half-time arrived with the score to nil in favour of the Durhams.

On the re-start the Fusiliers went down, and from a centre by their left wing the inner right missed an open goal. Play now became very fast, and both sides had some openings, but were unable to score. On one occasion the Fusiliers' right wing missed the mark by inches, and shortly the same player put in a high shot, which was well saved. However, not to be denied, a good passing game between the three inner men of the Fusiliers enabled the inner right to find the net, thus equalising. The Fusiliers now had the bigger portion of the game, and from a free kick in the left corner, which the Fusiliers' left wing kicked, the ball found the net. No one touched it, thus scoring the second goal for the Fusiliers. Shortly after the whistle sounded no time, leaving the Fusiliers winners after a well-contested game by 2 goals to 1.

SHROPSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY VS. 15th HUSSARS.

From the kick off the Shrops went down and obtained a corner, from which nothing resulted. Shortly after the Shrops' inner right tried a shot, which all but scored. This set the Hussars going, and twice narrowly missed scoring. The Shrops after this kept upon the attack, but did not take advantage of the openings and half time arrived with a clear sheet.

On resuming hostilities, the Shrops' inner right missed a clear goal. However, they kept up a well-sustained attack and their inner right found the net with a good shot. Keeping up the pressure, the Shrops' centre forward getting between the backs went up to the mouth of the goal and netted the second point for his side. They now took matters very easy, and their right inner after some desultory play scored the third and last goal for his side, after the halves and backs tried a few shots each at goal. The game ended in favour of the Shrops to the tune of 3 goals to nil.

RUGBY.

The Madras Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 22.

The following teams have entered for the Madras Rugby Football Tournament,—Madras, Bombay and Calcutta. The Leicestershire Regiment is expected and the Royal Field Artillery from St. Thomas's Mount will also enter a team.

The Tournament opens on Monday next on the island. There being three Presidency teams, some very good play is expected.

POLO.

The Naini Tal Tournament.

SECOND ROUND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, SEPTEMBER 22.

In the second round of the Polo Tournament at Naini Tal on the 21st instant, the Rifle Brigade beat the United Provinces 'A' team by 13 goals to 3.

The Durhams beat the Celts by 10 goals to 5, and the Jats beat the United Provinces 'B' team by 12 to 3.

SOUTH INDIAN ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

Boxing Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 22.

At the Boxing Tournament last night in the finals of the Middle Weights, postponed from Saturday last, Private Cook, Worcesters, beat Private Hall, Leicesters, after five rounds.

The looser was loudly cheered for his plucky fight. There were also a number of special contests.

A large and assorted stock of superior Immortelle wreaths, Marble Monuments Marble Floorings, Tables, &c
A. REGINALD & CO.
10, Tamarind Lane Fort
BOMBAY.

TRIAL BY JURY.

The Dark Side of the System.

(Continued from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

The counsel for the parties are constantly obliged to explain the law to the jury, in order to give them correct ideas of the bearing and effect of the facts; but the jury naturally distrust the statements of counsel, and as the judge often omits to notice what every lawyer takes for common learning, the unlearned jury make grievous errors where law and fact are interwoven in the verdict.

The "glorious uncertainty of the law" has been the boast of many a lucky rogue who has slipped through the jailor's fingers; but few have been conscious how little of it was owing to the law itself, and how much to the glorious ignorance and uncertainty of juries. Let a man only withhold a just claim from his creditor, encroach on the property of another, or do violence to his person, and he will soon discover to his cost that there is very little uncertainty in the dealings of the law with him: it is when the result of a cause depends on the uncontrolled discretion of a jury that the reign of chance begins, and let the law be never so clear, it is often the toss of a die whether the plaintiff or defendant wins. The most trivial circumstance having the least possible connection with the merits of the case, the lucky chance of the defendant's counsel getting the last word, the plaintiff's being unpopular or his attorney too sharp, the defendant's having an acquaintance on the jury, the misconduct of one witness or the omission to call another, or twenty other things of as little real weight may turn the scale, and thus the verdict often belies the predictions of the most sagacious lawyer.

We shall of course be told that though juries of themselves would neither comprehend the law nor the facts of half the cases which come before them, yet with the aid of the judge they are perfectly able to do so. The extent and value of the judge's assistance it is indeed impossible to overrate, and without it there can be no doubt that the trial by jury would have been wholly unendurable, and would long ago have shared the fate of trial by battle, the wager of law, and other barbarous contrivances: but what I maintain is this, that the judge does a great deal too much for the jury to have the credit of doing anything; in point of fact, that they generally do little more than find a verdict which he has already suggested to them, and that when they do take upon themselves to find contrary to his opinion, the court will most commonly set aside the verdict, and order a new trial, with the exception indeed of certain doubtful or trifling actions in which it is considered a mercy to the parties to stop further litigation (a).

But if the aid of the judge be so necessary that the jury cannot move without him, and if the courts declare that they are not fit to go alone, that they go wrong the moment they presume to differ from his opinion, and that a "perverse verdict" as it is technically called cannot be allowed to stand, where is the use of troubling the jury for their opinion?

The strongest of all possible decisions that juries in general are unqualified to discharge the functions nominally entrusted to them, is to be found in the fact that the courts will hardly suffer them to have an opinion of their own in opposition to that of the judge. (b)

2. "Impartiality" has usually been reckoned among the distinguishing excellencies of juries or even as that particular feature in which they excelled every other tribunal; and it is satisfactory to think that in most cases this praise is well deserved. Yet on the other hand it is certain that there are some classes of cases to which this observation is wholly inapplicable, and some in which the partiality of juries constitutes their greatest merit. Such is the case, for instance, with the whole class of trials for political offences, in which the cardinal merit of juries has consisted in their leaning to the popular side. And until the laws of the land are such in every respect that all good citizens must wish to see them enforced to the letter, I am far from wishing to do away with the protection that liberty has derived from this cause; but what is to be said in extenuation of the prejudice and partiality of juries in cases where no poor man is to be protected against the oppression of the powerful, and no common rights are to be vindicated against prerogative?

What chance has a defendant of fair play from a jury where national or religious prejudice envelopes the case? Does any one believe that the verdict in the prosecution of Dr. Achilli against Dr. Newman, would have been given by a jury of Roman Catholics? How long is it since an Irish jury found a verdict of wilful murder against Lord John Russell, because a poor man had fallen a victim to a national famine; or refused to convict the notorious Phœnix conspirators at Tralee? In many parts of Ireland, it is next to impossible to get a conviction of the assassins who execute the dark and bloody decrees of Whiteboys and Ribbonmen. On the other hand, when popular feeling is strongly excited against the accused, the jury becomes a blind instrument of vengeance. Every one of the Judicial murders and confiscations committed under Charles II., was committed by means of a jury. Look again at civil causes,—what chance has a railway company at this moment of defending successfully any claim which arises out of an accident on their line? (c) Certain classes of litigants are half-beaten by their name and occupation before they come into court. Common juries and sheriff's juries generally look upon an honest lawyer as quite a black swan. Their creed is that no attorney ought to go to law himself,—that apothecaries' bills must be taxed,—that candidates at election must pay all demands that may be sent in to them,—that bill-discounters are rogues, and the like.

All their partialities are saved up for brother shops, for carpenters, builders, tailors, shoemakers, and such like innocents, who are booked to win the moment they enter the course with a gentleman to contest the reasonableness of their bills or his liability to pay. I have very rarely seen an instance of a gentleman successfully resisting the demand of a tradesman on the ground of exorbitancy.

There are certain species of unpopular actions also in which the plaintiff stands so little chance of success, however plain his evidence may be, that the odds are three to one against him. Such for instance are all actions by common informers, proceedings on the game laws, tithe causes, actions for penalties, forfeitures and the like. (d) Neither can it be said that partiality is the sin of common juries only. There is a class of actions which are occasionally brought against country justices of the peace, for some of the eccentric freaks committed by them in their magisterial capacity. Whenever any country justice is unlucky enough to transgress the law, or turn it into an engine of oppression and wrong, and some village attorney is found bold enough to incur his worship's eternal wrath by taking up and vindicating the cause of the sufferer, the justice "par excellence" has only to see that his cause is tried by a special jury in order to secure the most liberal measure of indulgence that a sinner could wish. A country gentleman has great bowels of mercy for the sins of a brother justice and sportsman, recollecting that himself is no Solomon perhaps, and may some day need a good turn of the same kind. "Veniam damus petimusque vicissim," is their motto, and thus it happens that the victim of illegal proceedings who would obtain £100 damages from a common jury will get a shilling or nothing from a special one.

To take another instance which comes nearer home—who can read the reports of insurance causes, without astonishment. An action is brought on a life policy against an insurance office. The defendants plead that the policy was agreed to be void if they were deceived as to the habits of the insured, and that in truth he was an habitual drunkard, afflicted with delirium tremens, which fact was purposely concealed from them. They call a dozen witnesses, obtained with the utmost difficulty out of the enemy's camp, some of them friends and servants of the defunct, but all concurring in the fact in dispute. The plaintiff calls a few others who swear that they did not see the party habitually drunk, just as the sheep-stealer said he had a dozen witnesses who would swear that they did not see him steal the sheep. It also appears that the man died of delirium tremens a few months after the date of the policy. The judge sums up all in favour of the defence and it seems a gone case, when to the astonishment of all but the lawyers, the jury go through the form of a consultation, and then return a verdict in favour of the claim. "Heaven and earth, do I hear right?" exclaims an unsophisticated stranger. "Oh my good sir," says one in the secret, "you don't understand,—half the jury have got policies on their own lives.

For my own part, I cannot read without disgust and indignation the insurance trials. By this time the offices have nearly learnt the lesson that juries have endeavoured to teach them, that they must never contest a policy which they have once effected, by whatever fraud they may have been drawn into it.

3. What great and mysterious advantages are concealed in "the sacred number twelve"? "It seemth to me," says Sir Edward Coke, "that the law delighteth herself in the number of twelve, for there must not only be twelve jurors for the trial of matters of fact, but twelve judges of ancient time for trial of matter of law. Also for matters of state there were in ancint time twelve counsellors of state. And that number of twelve is much respected in holy writ, as twelve Apostles, twelve stones, twelve tribes," etc.

Yet the law has not been constant in its attachment to this favourite number, for a grand jury may consist of twenty-three, and so may a coroner's jury. In a grand assize the number was sixteen, in an attaint twenty-four, and the twelve judges have now increased to fifteen.

If the reason assigned by my Lord Coke be the ture one which induced our ancestors to fix on this as the number of a jury, it savours abundantly of the superstition and credulity of the times in which it had its birth, but makes it so much the more doubtful whether it was ever adapted to constitute the most satisfactory tribunal, or to meet the convenience of the people. Supposing for a moment that a jury of three or five men would be just as competent to try a cause as one of twelve, the smaller number would be preferable to the larger, if it were only on account of the great inconvenience inflicted on men in business by the perpetual and vexatious summonses of the Sheriff. In order to supply the requisite number of jurymen the Sheriff is compelled by law to summon not twelve only, but forty-eight at the least and often seventy-two; and these although they have no earthly concern with the causes to be tried, are obliged under pain of a smart fine to attend the courts for days and sometimes for weeks together, to the entire neglect of their business however urgent it may be, and without any species of compensation that deserves the name. I speak now of the common jury. Not a functionary in the court gives his services for nothing except the juryman. The judge has a splendid salary, the counsel an adequate fee, the attorney has the costs of the trial, the witnesses have their expenses, the very crier of the court spends not his breath in bawling "silence" for nought: the juryman is the only one in the whole company of performers who has no reward for his services. No reward did I say?—I had almost overlooked the coin: if he is on a Sheriff's jury he has no less than a great of good and lawful money of Great Britain. And if on a common jury he has actually eightpence! The law values his services at the hire of a porter and gives him enough to get a pot of beer or a glass of grog. And for this he must forsake his most urgent affairs to give his time and atttention to the disputes of strangers! What wonder that they should be on the fidget to get away to their shops and their farms. What wonder that they should despatch the business of the verdict like a grace before dinner. What wonder that they will cut the knot rather than take the pains to untie it, and astonish the spectator by jumping to a conclusion in five minutes upon evidence which a Parke or a Tindal would take days to consider (e).

But to return to the great number who are summoned: another evil is that in many counties it is impossible to get a special jury together, as instead of twelve it generally happens that not more than four or five will attend, and sometimes none at all inasmuch as the special jurymen, for the sake of escaping the fatigues of the jury box can afford to despise the fines imposed by the judge. The consequence is, that causes of great magnitude and importance are tried by tales-men, who are much better qualified to judge of the breed of a bull, or the weight of a prize pig, than of the arguments of counsel.

But these are not the only evils arising from Lord Coke's favourite number; a greater remains to be mentioned, namely, the destruction of all responsibility for the verdict.

If you have but one judge to decide a cause, he knows that the shame of a blundering or a partial decision rests solely upon him, and the consciousness of this habitually exercises a salutary influence on his conduct. It restrains him from any gross carelessness or manifest partiality if it does no more, and in a case on which public attention is concentrated, it produces all that scrupulous impartiality and careful consideration which may be witnessed every day on the bench. If you have even three or four judges the influence of the same motives is very sensible so long as each delivers a separate judgment and gives publicly his reasons for it. But the responsibility that is shared among twelve is diminished to nothing, above all when their deliberations are secret, and the result only is published.

When a man enters a jury-box he knows there are eleven other men there who are bound to find a verdict as much as himself. Why should he cudgel his brains about the case if he finds it beyond his sphere? Perhaps his thoughts are in his shop, where he sees the pleasing vision of his apprentices playing at cards; or he is contriving how to take up Mr. Jones's bill; or wondering whether Sanders means to pay: perhaps he is simply unable to understand the case; the witnesses are so contradictory, the case so dull and the evidence so long and tiresome; Sergeant Wiles is so deep, and Counsellor Bellow so fierce, that he gives it up as a bad job, and leaves it to the others to find a way out of the maze, for he is completely obfuscated. Imagine each of the chosen twelve to be relying in this way on the others, and you may conceive how a troublesome or difficult case will be disposed of, when every man of them knows that his shirking will be a secret to all the world but his brother jurors, and very often even to them—in short, that he has only to say ditto to the opinion of the majority in order to pass muster. All these evils arising from the present number required to form a jury, would obviously be much diminished by reducing it to five or three. The time of our merchants and traders would be saved, causes would not go off for want of special jurors, and every juror would be urged by increased responsibility to give increased attention to the evidence and the verdict.

(To be continued.)

(a) It is a rule in the Courts not to grant new trials for the mistakes of the jury, where the amount of the verdict is under £20 in the superior Courts, or under £5 in the Sheriff's Court.

(b) This is not true of all cases; but it is correct as applied to causes of importance, where the judge has a strong opinion that the verdict was wrong. In numerous cases the judge will say, I should not have found the same verdict, but the jury are the constitutional judge of the fact.

(c) Common juries seem unable to distinguish between the importunities of compassion and the demands of justice. A poor man who runs against a cart, and gets his leg broken by his own neglect, usually obtains a verdict against the owner, especially if he is wealthy. If the man is killed and his widow sues, the defence is yet more hopeless.

(d) Lord Kenyon once tried an action for a penalty for shooting game without a license. The case was clear, and the defendant's counsel was hard pressed. At length, "Gentlemen," side he, "it's true they have sworn that my client fired at the bird, that it fell dead and that he bagged it. It is of no use to deny that. But how does it appear that the bird was killed by the shot? What proof is there that it did not die of the fright?" The jury were convinced by this ingenious argument, and found a verdict for the defendant.

(e). There is a proverb among the lawyers, that an opinion without a fee is worth nothing.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 22.

The depression which was in the Andaman Sea yesterday, has developed into a cyclonic storm, but its intensity is at present unknown. It has moved in a North-westerly direction to the West of Slipper Island and Diamond Island and has been the cause of only light rain in Lower Burma.

There has been nearly general rain on the Konkan Coast and in the Deccan and local rain in North-East India but as the winds have become northerly in North-East India, cloud have decreased and skies are now almost clear over the whole of India, North of the latitude of Bombay.

The principal rainfall amounts are Tavoy, two inches; Surat, Bombay, Ratnagiri and Bellary, one and-a-half; Bijapur, two; Gulbarga, Kurnool and Cuddapah, one; Raichur and Bangalore, three-quarters.

Humidity is in defect in the Central parts of the country, the United Provinces and parts of North-East India, and in excess at a number of stations in the Deccan. Temperature is generally normal.

Forecast.—Nearly general rain is probable in Lower Burma and the Deccan and local rain in the rest of the Peninsula.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Esplanade	Byculla	Malabar Hill	Fort	Colaba.
	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered.....	70	76	67·85	56·90	56·72
Monday, 21st September.	1·61	0·98	2·12	1·46	
Total.....	72·37	68·98	69·02	58·18	
Up to same date last year...	92·17	97·00	98·05	99·46	

CUMBALLA HILL.

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.

September 22.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1906.	Corpdg Total 1907.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In cts.
Cumballa Hill...	1·36	62 97	46 57	80·96

On Monday night the s.s. "Kirklee," Captain Watson, which arrived here in July last, from Calcutta, and is now lying in Bombay harbour, was struck by lightning, the poles of both fore and main top masts being completely shattered. No other damage fortunately was done to the vessel nor was anybody injured.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 22ND SEPTEMBER, 1908.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended in Tuesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (21st)	93·6	81·6	...	0·00
Jask	91·3	83·3	...	0·00
Muscat (21st)	90·3	84·8	...	0·00
Multan	99·3	74·0	...	8·53
Rawalpindi	89·4	...	...	43·16
Lahore	95·4	69·2	...	30·40
Sirsa	98·3	71·6	...	21·04
Ambala	93·0	66·5	...	17·00
Delhi	94·7	77·2	...	37·60
Agra	96·5	75·5	...	32·85
Mainpuri	97·3	71·5	...	24·78
Jhansi	94·5	76·5	...	34·61
Cawnpore	94·9	73·0	...	32·40
Allahabad	96·6	76·0	...	32·44
Jacobabad	102·6	78·8	...	2·80
Karachi	85·6	77·5	...	5·61
Ajmer	89·9	69·7	...	33·11
Jaipur	97·7	75·1	...	35·01
Kotah	94·5	76·1	...	39·93
Bhuj	94·1	68·5	...	11·15
Dwarka	86·3	79·2	...	13·35
Veraval	84·2	75·3	...	21·13
Rajkot	92·4	71·7	0·68	17·61
Bhavnagar Para	95·1	76 5	...	23·96
Surat	90·1	74·1	0·27	44·52
Ahmedabad	97·1	78·2	...	32·51
Deesa	98·3	74·4	0·02	32·43
Neemuch	92·0	71·8	...	24·01
Indore	91·6	66 1	...	24·18
Jubbulpore	90 5	71·3	...	57·26
Saugor	89·6	70·5	...	44·13
Hoshangabad	90·6	71·4	...	36·34
Khandwa	98·7	72·6	...	18·61
Akola	98·7	75 6	...	32·13
Agrasoti	90·3	75·1	...	30·45
Nagpur	92·1	80·0	...	47·17
Canda	90·5	76·6	0·21	56 97
Bhpur	88·7	77·3	...	45·29
Bombay	86·1	73·9	1·15	50·72
Ratnagiri	82·3	75·7	1·52	81·24
Mormugao	83·0	78·2	0 02	103·76
Kaarwr	82·8	...	0·26	132·61
Malegaon	91·4	70·1	...	12·28
Ahamednagar	85·9	71·0	0·09	15·41
Poona	84·5	69·8	0·15	16·48
Sholapur	81·3	72·4	0.19	22·90
Bijapur	84·7	71·2	0·35	9·32
Belgaum	79·3	66·6	...	51·24
Aurangabad	88·2	66·2	...	18·21
Nizamabad (Indur)	84·3	...	...	...
Hyderabad	89·2	72·7	1·50	28·26
Mangalore	85·3	78·4	0·45	140·26
Calicut	82·2	74·6	0·84	91·19
Cochin	88·0	77·8	0·65	72·76
Colombo	83·8	78·5	0·05	8·66
Masulipatam	89·0	75·1	0·42	16·49
Bellary	89·2	70·3	2·01	6·53
Cuddapah	90·0	73·1	1·20	13·85
Madras	82·3	75·0	0·62	11·36
Bangalore	91·4	67·8	0·09	9·95
Coimbatore	...	71·3	...	2·90
Trichinopoly	95·6	76·3	...	15·07
Negapatam	90·9	77·0	...	10·22

In column wind "Rate per hour" L = Light, M = Moderate, S = Strong, G = Gale, H = Hurricane.

Bombay Local Rainfalls:—J. J. H. = 0·56 (72·37); G. T. H. = 0·98 (68·98); St. G. H. = 2·14 (69·02); C. P. = 1·46 (52·12).

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 22nd September, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies continue clear. Humidity has increased over the whole division. Day temperature remains below the average at Rawalpindi and Lahore while temperature during night is normal. Winds are northerly at Rawalpindi, south-easterly at Ambala, south-westerly at Sirsa and westerly at Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Light to moderate cloud has appeared at Agra and Mainpuri. The air is considerably drier. Day temperature is in excess of normal at Allahabad and the night temperature remains below the average at Mainpuri and Cawnpore. Winds are westerly or north-westerly at Agra and Jhansi and easterly at Allahabad. Calms prevail elsewhere.

Sind and Rajaputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity has increased in Rajputana except at Jaipur. Temperature is normal but for an excess in the maximum at Jaipur and for a defect in the minimum at Ajmer. Winds are northerly at Jaipur and north-easterly in Upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Surat reports 1·50 inches of rain and Bajkot 0.31 inch. Skies are lighly to moderately clouded in Gujarat, Cutch and Kathiawar. The moisture in the air is in large defect in Central India West and at Deesa. Temperature is normal but the maximum remains above the average at Indore. Winds are westerly to north-westerly in Cutch and Kathiawar, northerly in North Gujarat and at Neemuch and southerly at Surat.

The Central Provinces.—Raipur and Chanda report 0·30 inch and 0·62 inch of rain respectively. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded at Akola, Amraoti, Nagpur and Raipur. Humidity has decreased and is generally below the average. Temperature is normal except for an excess in the maximum at Khandwa. Winds are north-westerly at Akola and north-easterly to south-easterly elsewhere.

The Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Bombay has had 1·46 inches, Ratnagiri 1·27 inches and Mormugao 0·25inch. Skies continue moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal. Winds are easterly at Mormugao and Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been general; chief amounts are 1·90 inches at Bijapur, 0·82 inch at Poona and 0·55 inch at Belgaum. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity has decreased in the Bombay Deccan and is now generally normal. Day temperature has fallen at Sholapur and Hyderabad and is to-day normal everywhere except for an excess at Malegaon. Night temperature is either equal to or slightly above the average. Winds are westerly to north-westerly at Sholapur, Bijapur and Ahmednagar.

General Remarks.—Pressure is still relatively low on the Malabar Coast and also in the extreme South. Rain continues to be general in the Peninsula and the Bombay Deccan and has been nearly general in the Konkan and local in the Central Provinces and Gujarat and Kathiawar.

Nearly general rain is probable in the Konkan on the Malabar Coast and the interior of the Peninsula. A few falls may occur in the Central Provinces.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 22nd September was 29·808 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 13 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 23rd September.

1. There will be a parade for all Members at the Riding School at 6 p.m. punctually.

Dress—Plain clothes, Hunting Saddles.

2. The Commanding Officer has been pleased to make the following promotions and appointments:—

Lce Corpls. P Clare, D Shanks and W F Rutherford to be Corporals.

Troopers A Tosh, J F Seaton, E Steiner, L Barraclough and H Blair, to be Lance Corporals.

H. E. E. PROCTER, Lieut,
Offg. Commandant B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. BUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 23rd September.

472. PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The Annual Distribution of Prizes of the Corps will take place at the Town Hall, on Friday, the 25th instant, at 9-30 p. m. and will be followed by a Dance.

Dress—Members must either wear Mess Dress or Khaki.

Invitations—Each member of the Corps is entitled to free Tickets for his family. Tickets for Guests will be issued at the rate of Re. 1 each.

Application for tickets must be made to the President, Sub-Committee together with name of Guests and remittance, addressed to the Head-Quarter Office, Fort. No applications will be considered after the 20th instant.

476 STRENGTH.

The Officer Commanding regrets to announce the death of S M W Ewing which took place at St. George's Hospital on the 18th instant.

477 STRENGTH.

With reference to above notice C S M W Ewing is struck off the strength of the Corps with effect from that date.

R. W. R. PENNINGTON, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 23rd September.

420.—Detail for the week ending 26th Instant:—

To-day, Wednesday, 23rd Inst.—"G" Coy. Parade on the Maidan at 7-30 a.m.

"M" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-30 p.m.

"H" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 5-30 p.m.

Thursday, 24th Inst.—"I" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 4-15 p.m.

Friday, 25th Inst.—All Recruits and would be Recruits of the current season will Parade at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m. for approval by the Commanding Officer.

Saturday, 26th Inst.—"H" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 7-30 a.m.

421.—Issue of Arms.—Arms and Equipment will be issued to members of the Corps at Head-Quarters between the hours of 7-30 a. m. and 5 p.m. daily except Sundays.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

THE King of the Hellenes is taking his annual "cure" at Aix-les-Bains. There was a large crowd round a gambling table one evening, when his Majesty entered alone and unnoticed by any one present, moved about among the strangers, and watched the play. He happened to get beside the money-changer, who immediately recognised him, and offered him his seat, which the King accepted. An instant later, the "Telegraph" states, a lucky gambler got up, and after pocketing his winnings, wished to leave a "pourboire" for the employees, as is the custom. He threw a 20f. piece to the person sitting in the changer's chair, not knowing who he was. The King looked up, smiled, and handed him back the change.

THE Chinese Minister at Washington, who it is stated, is to be recalled, recently advocated an entente cordiale between China and America in a manner offensive to Japan, but the real reason for the renewed disfavour into which he has fallen, the "Mail" understands, has to do with his public profession of Western "fads." He has become a diet reformer, and has preached the abandonment because it is injurious to health, of the roast pig which has been eaten from time immemorial by high-class Chinese until the dish has acquired a religious significance. He even had the temerity, according to his own confession, to urge the Empress-Dowager to eat cabbages, corn cobs, and turnips cooked in the barbarous American fashion instead of roast pig. Pekin has now decided that he is too Occidentalised to continue to represent the Oriental Court in an Occidental Republic.

BY THE WAY.

A ROMANTIC PRECEDENT.

Earl Poulett, who has made a countess of Miss Sylvia Storey, is not, it is interesting to recall, the first man of his name and kin to raise an actress to the gilded circle of the Peerage. It is more than a century and a half since the startling news flashed round London, "The Duke of Bolton has run away with Polly Peachum"; and the report proved to be perfectly true. Charles Paulett, third Duke of Bolton, K.G., had in fact lost heart and head to and had eloped with pretty Lavinia Fenton, step-daughter of a coffee-house keeper near Charing Cross, and the first Polly Peachum of Gay's "Beggars' Opera," having, as Dean Swift says, "settled four hundred a year on her during pleasure." Twenty-three years later he made her his Duchess, a title which she bore with dignity for nine years. According to Swift, Lavinia was no beauty; but she was witty, accomplished, and charming.

THE QUESTION OF THE RING.

The curious incident at the wedding of Earl Poulett and Miss Storey of the ring falling on the ground and being for some time the subject of a fruitless search, suggests the query as to what would have occurred if the missing ring had not been found. In such case any ring lent temporarily for the purpose would have been an effective substitute, and another wedding-ring could afterwards have been procured. In one distinguished and historic English family the same ring has been used for several generations at the marriage of its members, for which subsequently ordinary wedding-rings are substituted.

THE CRADLE OF FRENCH GENIUS.

The cradle not only of wit and poetic invention but of learning and science in France has ever been the bourgeois status. In a recent monograph on the late Gustave Boissier, whose delightful "Ciceron et ses Amis" is familiar to us in an English dress, this fact is pointed out. "M. Boissier," writes M. Rene Pichon in the "Revue des Deux Mondes," "prided himself on an origin shared with Montaigne, Boileau, Racine, La Fontaine, Voltaire, Musset, and Sainte-Beuve; all these being not only 'bourgeois' by birth but by turn of mind." The writer herein finds the secret of M. Boissier's affection for the middle-class, or 'bourgeois,' of ancient Rome—Horace, Virgil, Cicero, and Juvenal. And he adds, "Is it not true that our best writers, those most characteristic of our race, belong to the same social rank?"

ILLUSTRIOUS PEASANTS.

If French poets, critics, and "litterateurs," have chiefly sprung from the "bonne bourgeoisie," the peasant ranks can boast a veritable galaxy of great names. "Savants, scientists, soldiers, and philanthropists glorify rural annals. Among the humblest-born notabilities of France figure Amyot, the translator of Plutarch; Palissy, the potter; Sorbon, founder of the Sorbonne; the illustrious Laplace, Hoche, Ney, and one of very different stamp from the two last-named St. Vicent the Paul. In a little volume called "Payzans Illustres," published three-quarters of a century ago, Alphonse Karr put together some curious biographical particulars of these heroes, including, however, several whose origin pertains rather to the artisan class.

"UNEMPLOYMENT EVERYWHERE."

From various great centres recently have come statements of the large number of persons who cannot find work. According to "Engineering," unemployment is general in almost every branch of industry. It is not confined to the United Kingdom; it is seen in the Dominion of Canada, in the Commonwealth of Australia, and in South Africa. It is seen also in the United States, where thousands of artisans, mechanics, and others have travelled vast distances to seek work in the harvest fields of the great corn-producing States in North Dakota and Minnesota. It is said that the authorities are alarmed at the influx of unemployed workmen in such vast numbers. Germany and France, Italy and Belgium, Austria and Hungary, also complain of unemployment. Unfortunately it is very much easier to call attention to these facts than to suggest a remedy.

THE COST OF THE HIGH COURT.

Do suitors in the High Court pay their way? This question, which is of some importance in view of the urgent need for an increase in the number of King's Bench judges, admits, the "Law Journal" contends, of a more favourable reply than is evident at the first glance of the yearly return of the receipts and expenditure of the High Court. The receipts during the year ended March 31 last amounted to £504,467, and the expenditure to £654,924. This, it is true, shows a deficit of £150,457, but when the large amount of time which the King's Bench judges and officials devote to criminal and other Crown work, both in London and on circuit, is borne in mind, the cost to the country of legal administration in civil matters becomes, our contemporary holds, more apparent than real.

AN R. L. STEVENSON COTTAGE.

Lord Guthrie has taken a lease of Swanston Cottage, at the hamlet of Swanston, which nestles at the base of the Pentlands and was the summer home of the parents of R. L. Stevenson between 1867 and 1880. Stevenson has memorialised Swanston in the sketches of the gardener and shepherd in "Memories and Portraits"; it comes into the Pentland chapter of "Edinburgh Picturesque Notes" also into the "Letters" and "St. Ives." The room of Stevenson's nurse, the "Glasgow Herald" says, has been tastefully fitted up by Lord Guthrie as a study. In 1885 Miss Cunninghame presented Lord Guthrie with many of the letters received from "her boy" Stevenson. These playful, affectionate letters, a dozen or so, are neatly framed and hung in the Stevenson room. The tiny fireplace has been cleverly treated, so that it shall be a permanent memorial of Stevenson, with a Latin motto and heraldic device.

A BAD SALMON SEASON.

The net-fishing for Salmon all over Scottish rivers has come to a close. "Country Life" states that on one or two of the rivers the later catches have been very much better than the earlier, so as to make up in some degree for the failure at the beginning of the net-fishing. On the Spey, the catches both of grilse and salmon, were very heavy in July, and the total of the fisheries on that river is larger than it was last year; but perhaps the Spey is enjoying special advantages from the change of policy which was initiated when the present Duke of Richmond and Gordon succeeded. The Aberdeenshire Dee and Don have done very badly, and the same ill-report has to serve for the Deveron, where, however, there was a special reason in the fact that the fishermen's nets were badly broken by a storm in July just when the grilse were running. In the Forth, many salmon have been picked up dead, and the mortality is ascribed to pollution.

ACCUSED of absconding from the local workhouse, a middle-aged widow explained to the Preston magistrates that she had received an offer of marriage by letter. The prospective husband renewed his offer in the court. The Bench fined her 5s. and wished her luck.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

FASHIONS IN FUR.

Few women consent to consider the subject of furs seriously before the middle of September, writes our Paris lady correspondent. Grateful as they are for last year's sables, when the cold night wind makes itself felt after dinner and the stroll up and down the hotel verandah is spoilt by the chilly breath of coming autumn, which brings a sense of finality with it, they can rarely be induced to consider the matter of the winter's purchases before it is actually thrust upon them. As to buying furs at summer prices during July and early August, the woman who has the forethought to do it is as rare and bright an example as the Koh-i-noor, and in a future Utopia of which idealists dream, when absolute merit has its certain guerdon, she will probably be decorated with some species of legion d'honneur for her forethought and good sense.

PROSPECTIVE POPULARITY OF CARACUL.

As a matter of fact, however, the new styles in furs have all been scheduled and labelled long ago, and one might buy one's winter pelt with perfect satisfaction in the knowledge that nothing newer than what is already issued from the hands of the manufacturer is likely to make its appearance during the months to come. Garacul—that most useful of furs—has appeard upon the scenes once again, and Grunwaldt has some beautiful new models in the form of little caracul jackets, which are so fine, silky, and "flat" that they might reasonably be taken for breitschwantz. Chinchilla is as great a favourite as ever, and a wrap of this fur, shaped round the back—where the width is three skins—like a little pelerine, falls in long, straight ends to the knees in front. Another, fashioned of handsome bear—a fur which is promised a large mersure of success this season—is shaped like the scarf that has been so popular this summer, viz., a long, straight, wide piece, which, in the thick, dark pelt has a very cosy and cold-resisting appearance, and spreads well out over the shoulders, while allied to this is an enormous square muff, perfectly plain and unadorned, and somewhat limp.

RETURN OF THE OLD-FASHIONED ROUND BOA.

All muffs will be huge this season—it is the reign of the Directoire fashions—and every well-dressed woman intends to live up conscientiously to the model she set before her in the summer as far as the main lines of her toilette go. Huge hats, long scarves, mammoth muffs, and skimpy skirts all tend towards her ideal and she is not likely to desert her colours, even if a little sacrifice to actual comfort is intended. Perhaps one of the most becoming "wraps" ever invented and which has been given the cold shoulder for many years, is the long boa, which is very thick and full round the neck, and tapers to a point at the ends, somewhere near the hem of the jupe. This style is to be reincarnated during the coming winter, and has already made its appearance in the form of a model designed in skunk, with a colossal muff to match which shows its relation to the boa by its utter absence of any supplementary decoration in the form of pendant tassels or boules.

HOW TO KILL ROADSIDE WEEDS.

Weeds growing along country roads may do much damage, for the weeds of farms are caused in part by roadside weeds that have been allowed to go to seed. Many States have laws dealing with the extermination of weeds along the roadside, and the Manual of the Iowa Highway Commission gives methods for destroying various weeds. In that State rag-weeds and thistles are common, and the squirrel-tail grass is becoming very abundant, says a writer in "Engineering Contracting (Chicago, July 1):

The squirrel-tail grass is an annual, or winter annual, appearing abundantly in the fall. To prevent its seeding in the meadow, grass should be cut early. In this way blue grass will have a chance to grow and it will not be necessary to plough up the roadside if the grass is cut in this way for a few years. The mustards may be exterminated by treatment with copper-sulphate solution. This is made by the use of one pound of copper sulphate to four gallons of water; fifty gallons should be used to the acre. The horse nettle as well as the thistles are perennials, and hence it is more difficult to exterminate them. The following method for extermination of the Canada thistle may be applied to this class of weeds:

The only method of treatment is to cut down and remove all of the 'roots' as far as it is possible to do so. If done frequently and thoroughly the weed can be removed. If the patch is a small one cutting off the parts below the ground several inches as soon as they appear above the ground several times during the season will certainly destroy it. In large patches plough the ground, harrow, and remove the thistle, either burn the material or put into composed heaps. This should be done five or six times during the season as occasion may require.

The best mode of exterminating the horse nettle is to smother the plants. This is probably the most effective and least expensive method of removing this plant. For this purpose clover is the most suitable plant. The soil should be harrowed or cultivated frequently until the time of seeding which may be any time during May and June. Planting corn or oats is a method also used in destroying the horse nettle. The plant should be kept down before seeding time. The removal of the nettle when in a well advanced stage but before the production of seed (as when cut with clover or early cereals) is often resorted to, the idea being to kill the plant by shock. This method is simply an effective means of preventing the production of seed.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, SEPT. 21.] [BOMBAY, SEPT. 22.

FINANCIAL.

		Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent.	Consols... ...	85 5/8	un	chgd
do.	Rentes	96	un	chgd
2½ do.	Sterling Loan ...	99 5/8	un	chgd
3½ do.	Govt. Securities....	83 7/16	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London ...		24 1-8	1/8	
do.	do. 2 months' bence	24 1-8	1-8	
do.	in New York ...	53 3-8	3-8	
Exchange on London at Paris....		25·12	un	chgd
do.	do. do. Berlin....	20·39 1/2	1/4	
do.	do. do. New York.	4·86 1/2	1-8	
Discount Bank of England Rate.		2 1/2	since	28th May
do	Short London Bills	-	un	chgd
	3 months' sight	1 7/16	un	chgd
do.	Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	2 1/4	un	chgd
do.	3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 1/8	un	chgd
do.	6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...		5/8	un	chgd
do.	7 day Market Loans...	7/8	un	chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 13/16d. unchanged.

Bar Gold.—(per oz.) 77/102 unchanged.

Closing Tone of Silver.—Dull.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	... Quiet.
Futures	...Steady.
East Indian	... Quiet.
Manchester	... Quiet.
Total Sales	... 5,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...	300
Imports	... 13,000
Mid-Americans	5·31—15
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	7 13/16 unchgd

Future Delivery Prices :—

S.-O.	O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.
4·75	4·70	4·68	4·68	4·68
—09	—08	—07	—07	—07
F.-M.	Mar-Apl.	Apl-May.	May-June.	
4·68	4·69	4·70	4·71	
—06	—06	—06	—06	

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	...	Mutilated
Exports to Great Britain ...	...	Mutilated
Do to Continent ...	...	17,000
Spot Cotton—9·40—10		
Futures—Month of Oct. 8·86—10		Declined owing to unfavorable cables and to unfavourable cotton goods situation.
Do. do. Dec. 8·70—13		

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—9 1/16—1/8

Futures—Month of Oct. 8·69—20

Do. do. Dec. 8·62—19

Closing Tone of Spot—Steady.

WHEAT.

White Delhi per 492lbs. ex-ship—37 1/3 April-May—Hull—Sellers—Canal.

White Karachi.—40 1/2 Sept.-Oct.—Hull—Sellers—Canal.

Red Karachi—36 May-June—Hull—Sellers—Canal.

Tone of Wheat.—Quiet but Steady.

Wheat afloat for U. K. Qrs.—1,490,000.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Tone of Rapeseed.—Quiet.

Linseed :—

Bombay, per 416lbs. ex-ship—17½—Sept.-Oct.—H. A. & D.—Buyers—Canal.

Tone of Linseed.—Firmer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6 1/8 unchgd.

Rubber :—

Para Rubber, 4s. 2d. Sellers.

Metals :—

Copper Braziers ... ... £ 73 0 0

Yellow Metal ... ... d. 6 1/4

Arrivals :—

"Stolzenfels," "Salazie."

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [22ND SEPTEMBER, 1908.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
3 Boxes gold Bullions.	2,27,112	Sydney	National Bank
4 Boxes gold Bullions.	3,06,744	Melbourne	Yokohama Bank
1 Box gold Coins	10,300	Aden	O. Heerjee.

FINANCIAL.

Exchange :—

The market opened for both T.T. and demand at 1s. 3 15 16d. and for credits (three months) at 1s. 4 3 32d. and except for one or two casual quotations for T.T. at 1s. 3 29-32d. the market was steady throughout the day, with a little business passing. The rise in silver made Far Eastern rates firmer.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ... Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 15-16d.
Credits—3 months' sight.. ...	1s. 4 2-32d.
Do 3 months' sight—France	103 1-2
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	133
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 1-2
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	173 3-4

Government Paper :—

The market opened and closed for cash at 95-10 and for Settlement at 95-9, without any business passing. Calcutta rates are ready 95-7 and forward (one month) 95-6.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs.	95-10
1st Settlement	"	95-9

Sullion :—

London quotations show an advance of 1-8d. for both ready and forward, said to be due to purchases for India. The local market opened for Ready at 61-15 and for Settlement (October) at 61-13 ex-duty sellers, with a small amount of business transacted. Bar gold is as under.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	23	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	61	15	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	61	13	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	61	10	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

Owing to the drop in Home markets our market is easier. Prices for new crop are Re. 2 to 3 lower with hardly any business doing.

Ready cotton remains unchanged and mills are practically the only buyers.

We quote as under :—

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	235	March-09
Good M. G. Broach	227 1-2	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	210	Jan-09
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	204	"
Fine M. G. Khaugaum-Akola ...	196	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti...	196	"
Fine M. G. Muttia	196	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	183	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish	189	"
Fine M. G. Bengals	178/9	"
F. G. H. G. Bengals	166	"

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Easier.
Estimated Sales	5,000 bales.
Total Imports	14,000 "

Future Delivery Prices :—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
4·73	4·67	4·66	4·64
—03	—03	—03	—02
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	Mar-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May.-June.
4·64	4·65	4·66	4·67	4·68
—01	—03	—03	—03	—03

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 8 4 0

Apl.-May ... ... Rs. 7 14 0 R. D.

Tone—Steady; some business was done.

Rapeseed :—

Brown Cawnpore ...	... Rs. 8 3 0	B. T.
Yellow Gujerat ...	... " 9 5 0	"
Yellow Cawnpore ...	... " 9 2 0	"

Tone—Quiet but Steady.

Poppyseed :—

Ready	... Rs. 9 15 0	
Apl.-May.	... " 9 6 0	R. D

Tone—Quiet but Steady.

Castorseed :—

Rs. 31 7 0

Tone—Quiet.

Cottonseed :—

Rs. 24 13 0

Tone—Steady.

Mowraseed :—

Rs. 6 7 0 R. D.

Tone—Streng with a moderate business passing.

Wheat :—

White Pessi 85 p.c..,Rs. 5 11 0 April-May R. D.

White Delhi, ... " 5 6 8 " "

Tone.—Steadier.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,468
India	63
Indian Specie Bank	52 1-2

Mills :—

David	317 1-2
Kohinoor	752 1-2
Manockji Petit	2,200
Standard	1,300 X. D.
Currimbhai	935

Miscellaneous :—

Alcock Ashdown & Co. ...	309
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary	380
Colaba Land and Mill... ...	1,075 X. D.
Treacher & Co	610

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	562 1-2
Amritsar-Patti	115
Tapti-Valley	440

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday :—

Cotton	... 1,669	bales.
Wheat	... 3,928	cwts.
Linseed	... 301	"
Rapeseed	... 573	"
Gingellyseed ...	... 243	"
Poppyseed	... 867	"
Groundnuts	... 105	"
Castorseed	... 5,369	"
Rice	... 827	"
Myrabollams	... nil	"
Cottonseed... ...	... 201	"
Mowraseed... ...	... 2,297	"
Gram	... 3,278	"
Jowar	... 911	"
Maize	... 36	"

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Pahang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Shamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 22nd September 1908.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey	nil.	...		nil.	nil
Teheran ...	22	1	p.m.	...	52
Suez	22	2	10 p.m.	...	50

NOTICES.

Cable Djedda Soudan interrupted (28-7-08). Turkish route right (22-9-08.)

From a morning paper :—American, alone in London, suffering from ennui, is advised by his doctor that the best medicine for him is bright and cheerful (but refined) society. A liberal douceur would be paid for introduction. He has tried the music-halls, but they made him worse.—Kindly write Malade Imaginaire.

In his instructions to his executors as to the sale of his China and antiques, Mr. William Bemrose, of Derby, who died on August 6, leaving £92,393, says:—"Do not put too many of one kind (in the sale) in one day, but some good things each day. Whenever sold, fix a reserve on certain things. Have a friend or two to help, by a few bids at first, and to keep things going. If by accident he gets a 'knock down' take responsibility. Get a preliminary paragraph or two in the Derby papers, and then send cuttings to other papers. Some people say that a sale well conducted in the country is better than one at Christie's—men will follow good things anywhere—and 'rings' are not so easily formed and more private buyers attend, given a good auctioneer. Remember that small objects make money.—old carpets sell better than new. Have goods watched, if removed, night and day by the police."

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,460
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 "	63
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 "	1,500
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 "	1,120
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100	100	6 "	62½
	O. 50	50	1½ "	18
Specie Bank	100	50	6 "	52
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	100	14 "	247
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 "	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank.....	£20	£20	14 "	£23½
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 "	£17½
Hongkong and Shanghai Biking Cor...	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue £16½
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	43 p. c.	540

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	505
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	152
Assur Veerjee	500	500	50	400
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	xd 190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	630
Bombay Dyeing and Manufa turing Co.	250	250	12½	615
Bombay United.....	250	250	20	500
Century	500	500	50	375
Central India.....	500	500	35	1,720
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk	500	500	20	575
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50	xd 1,075
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	60	800
Connaught	500	300	25	230
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	750
Crescent	100	100	5	101
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Carrimbhoy	1,000	1,000	50	985
David	250	250	20	387½
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	610
Empress	500	500	25	200
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	1,500
Gold Mohur	500	500	50	275
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	515
Howard & Bulloughs	500	500	25	470
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton ...	500	500	15	150½
Indian Manufg	1,000	1,000	35	640
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	divid 75	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25	300
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	160
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	divid 35	390
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	410
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	990
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	775
Kohinoor.....	500	500	25	752½
Leopold	100	100	3	52
Luxmidas.....	1,000	1,000	40	600
Lakshmi Cotton.....	1,000	1,000	80	1,400
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	2,150
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,200
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	3,025½
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	...	53
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	...	20
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	205
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	690
Phœnix	100	100	5	xd 100
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	620
Queen	1,000	1,000	20	900
Rehman	500	500	p. c. 8	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid 50	830
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p.c. 10	955
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	575
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd 1,525
S. Mahratt	250	250	20	210
Standard Mills	500	500	50	xd 1,900
Sun	250	250	25	170
Swadeshi	500	500	45	1,335
Textile.....	500	500	30	xd 1,165
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	500	250
Western India.....	1,000	1,000	2	520

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Yearly.	
Akbar	750	750	125	3,200
Albert (Kurrachee)	1,100	1,100	45	650
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	105
Breul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	20	200
Brosch City	200	200	14	225
Fort.....	475	475	22½	270
French.....	500	500	35	xd 510
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,300
Harvey and Sabhapatty	500	500	50	540
Hindustan P & M....	250	250	15	115
Hingolee	100	100	6	110
Indian Cotton	125	125	11½	138½
Khangaum	400	400	25	300
Mahmudpura Otn ...	125	125	7½	100
Mahuva	200	200	Nil.	150
Mercantile	125	125	Nil.	57
Manmar Manufg ...	250	250	25	275
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	75	1,020
New Moufussil Co ...	400	400	50	655
New Berar	500	500	40	530
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	500
Oomri	1,000	1,000	50	1,025
Purbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sassoon	500	500	30	350
Sind and Punjab Co	1,000	1,000	140	4,400
Sind	400	400	35	480
Surat City	200	200	24	245
Volkart U. P. Co. Ld.....	1,000	1,000	80	1,040
Wardhwan G. & P....	150	50	12	125

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100		xd 309
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld...	100	20	4	15
Back Bay Bath.....	50	50	6	40
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	138
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	xd 10,550
Bombay Burma New Issue.....	625	625	82½	xd 2,850
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	xd 156
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld	O. £10	£10	Nill.	140
Bombay Ice Mfg.....	100	100	Nill.	28
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	917½
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250	250	p. c. 6	350
	P. 250	250	p. c. 6	275
Central India Mining Co., Limited	100	100	yr. 50	xd 297½
Delhi Flour	200	200	16	152
Empire of India Life Assurance	500	50	yr. p.c. 27	125
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	100	18	14	20
John Roberts and Co	100	100	divd 10	105
Kemp and Co	200	175	yr. 14	xd. 205
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BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

People tell us there are pictures the influence of time on which has been entirely for the good. Time has so mellowed and harmonised their colours that they are better pictures to-day than when they came from the artist's easel. One may say much the same thing in literature. Time often does a great deal to increase even the literary value of a book. That there exist in old English poets merits which do not owe their presence there to the genius of the poet was a thought which presented itself to the mind of Lowell, but he gave a wrong explanation of the fact. He ascribed it to the circumstance that the ordinary speech of the time was poetic, so that just as a painter in an age when costume is magnificent has only to copy what he sees and the result his pictures are, so a poet in such a time has only to write as people talk. This explanation cannot be accepted without at least a "distinguo." Perhaps it has never happened that in any age the speech in use has seemed poetic to those who used it M. Jourdain in all generations has ever spoken only the plainest of prose. But it may well happen that the speech which was prose to those who employed it should become manifest poetry in the eyes of a later generation. Thus an idiom which was common place in its own day may, by becoming obsolete, set off with the literary note of quaintness the truth it helps to express, and, similarly, words which have survived may have acquired a shade of meaning which makes their use in some juncture that was common place to the poet a sheer felicity. On the whole we may well believe that in the poems of the older English makers there are more merits than the poets put there.

A PROFIT AND LOSS.

But whatever time may in this way add to the literary quality of a work never compensates for what it takes away in rupturing that subtle thread of sympathy between it and the generation in which it is produced which makes it appeal far more powerfully to its own than to any subsequent age. The appeal to its own age is often the only appeal a book has, and thus, having served its day, it incontinently dies. That is the normal fate of a book. The book over which to-day Jack chuckles with glee and that over which Jill weeps for tenderness will presently be dropped into oblivion's wallet, and we contemplate the prospect with dry eyes. The wonder that books which are so much alive to-day should ever cease to be alive must be set over against the wonder that other books that are visibly dead should ever have been alive. One takes up the "Leonidas" of good Master Richard Glover and wonders what people ever saw in it. They tell us that it was a spell of war-feeling which carried an epic in nine books and consisting of thousands of lines of the blankest of verse into edition after edition. We have seen in our own time how martial feeling may lead people to mistake doggerel for high poetry, but if that had been a full explanation of the popularity of "Leonidas" one would have expected that on every subsequent recurrence of war-fever it would become readable. It does not. Its voice sounds thin and small as a voice in a telephone. The book is as dead as anything over which the burial service is read, and on its tombstone no man shall carve Resurgam. Even in the case of those books which are destined to survive and delight posterity no later generation has the thrill of pleasure which that has which reads them as they come from the press. Thus mankind will never tire of the works of Sir Walter Scott, but that old enthusiasm will never return which urged young men to walk numberless miles to meet the stage-coach bearing the latest "Scottish novel." So we can read "Pamela" with great satisfaction and yet feel no desire to set the parish bells a ringing over the happy ending. And we can feel the throb of passion in every page of the "Nouvelle Heloise" without feeling the spell which it cast over its first readers, and which Rousseau himself illustrates by a delicious anecdote. A young lady, having dressed too early for the ball, took up the new novel to pass the odd minutes. At midnight she ordered the carriage to be made ready, and on being told that it already waited, thought she might read a little longer yet. By and by her attendants reminded her that it was two o'clock, but she was too much absorbed to hear or see them. Later, her watch having stopped, she rang to ascertain the time, and, on being told it was four o'clock said, "Ah, then, it is too late to go to the ball." Whereupon she quietly undressed, slipped into bed, and spent what was left of the night reading the "Nouvelle Heloise" in bed.

THE LIBRARY AS A TEMPLE.

When, in a reference library, one pushes one's book away, and, shutting one's eyes, surrenders oneself to one's surroundings, it becomes possible to understand why the thought of a library as a "temple" should be so recurrent a conception in literature. The stillness, the sense of the great spaces and sombre walls of the building, suggest the sanctuary. It would accordingly have been quite natural of Richard de Bury to talk of books and libraries in language fragrant of the tabernacle even if, as a matter of fact, his interests had not been divided almost equally between reading and religious offices. Thus apostrophising Wisdom, he says: "Where dost thou chiefly lie hidden, O most elect treasure, and where shall thirsting souls discover thee? Certes, thou hast placed thy tabernacle in books. Therein the cherubim spread out their wings that the intellect of the students may ascend and look from pole to pole." And again, in a pretty figure, he exclaims: "O books, ye are indeed the most delightful ears of corn, full of grain, to be rubbed only by apostolic hands, that the sweetest food may be produced for hungry souls." A very different spirit, Mr. Le Gallienne, who once wrote a book to show how little religion a literary man could do with, exactly echoes the elder Richard's conceit in one of his earliest works where he writes: "One feels that the "librarii" should be a sacred order, nearly allied to the monastic, refined by varying steps of initiation, and certainly celibates. They should give out their books as the priest his sacrament, should wear sacred vestments, and bear about with them a priestlike "aura" as of divine incarnations of the great Spirit of Truth and Art, in whose temples they are ministrants." One requires an effort to rise to this height. On the whole, Amyot's "hôtellerie des Muses," a retreat of the Muses, is good enough for the unimaginative man. One wonders, nevertheless, whether it was sense of an inherent fitness, or merely public convenience that led to half of the great Alexandrian library being housed in the Temple of Serapis. In either case literature was the loser, for when Bishop Theophilus found it, in his zeal against pagan shrines he destroyed books and building together.

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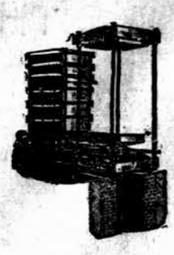

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